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No. 1217.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851.

REVIEWS

"The Forty-Five:" by Lord Mahon. Being the Narrative of the Insurrection of 1745, extracted from Lord Mahon's History of England. To which are now added, Letters of Prince Charles Stuart, from the Stuart Papers, copied by Lord Mahon from the original MSS. at Windsor. Murray.

"The Forty-Five," although indeed "a name of fear" to our great-grandfathers, awakens but slight emotions-save for the romantic circumstances connected with it—in the minds of their descendants in the present day. Brought up amid the desolating wars and revolutions consequent on the great Revolution of France, hearing daily of popular risings and invasions and political changes from one end of Europe to the other, the wild and gallant attempt of the Young Pretender seems to the men of this generation as little more than a stirring episode breaking in not unpleasantly on the dull and monotonous history of a period characterized by little else than solemn declamations of statesmen about "the Queen of Hungary" and "balance of power," and the most shameless bartering of places and scrambles for pensions. Still, as the record of the last invasion that England ever sustained, the story of "The Forty-Five" claims a certain degree of political interest :- and we are therefore well pleased to find Lord Mahon's lucid and excellent narrative reprinted in a separate form.

Among the most striking points of this portion of our history is the singular enterprise and self-dependence of the young adventurer, who, with a military chest not containing 4,000 louis d'or, unknown to his father, in opposition to the French Court, and actually dissuaded from it by all his adherents save the Duke of Perth, set sail in his little barque, and landed with only seven followers on the coast of Scotland, to attempt the conquest of England!—The following portion of the letter which first informed his father of his intention merits transcription.—

" Navarre, June 12, 1745.

"Sir._I believe your Majesty little expected a confer at this time, and much less from me; to tell you a thing that will be a great surprise to you. I have been, above six months ago, invited by our friends to go to Scotland, and to carry what money and arms I could conveniently get; this being, they are fully persuaded, the only way of restoring you to the Crown, and them to their liberties.... After such scandalous usage as I have received from the French Court, had I not given my word to do so, or got so many encouragements from time to time as I have had, I should have been obliged, in honour and for my own reputation, to have flung myself into the arms of my friends, and die with them, rather than live longer in such a miserable way here, or be obliged to return to Rome, which would be just giving up all hopes. I cannot but mention a parable here, which a horse that is to be sold, if spurred does not skip, or show some sign of life, nobody would care to have him even for nothing; just so my friends would care very little to have me, if, after such usage, which all the world is sensible of, I should not show that I have life in me. Your Majesty cannot disapprove a son's following the example of his father. yourself did the like in the year '15; but the circumtimes now are indeed very different, by being much more encouraging, there being a certainty of succeeding with the least help; the particulars of which would be too long to explain, and even impossible to convace you of by writing, which has been the reason that I have presumed to take upon me the managing all this, without even letting you suspect there was any such thing a brewing, for fear of my not being the to explain, and show you demonstratively how matters stood_which is not possible to be done by writing, or even without being upon the place and

seeing things with your own eyes: and had I failed | to convince you, I was then afraid you might have thought what I had a mind to do to be rash; and so have absolutely forbid my proceedings....I have tried all possible means and stratagems to get access to the King of France, or his Minister, without the least effect, nor could I even get Littleton (Sir Thomas Sheridan) an audience, who I was sure would say neither more nor less than what I desired, and would faithfully report their answer. As for Wright (the Cardinal), he is not much trusted or well looked upon by Adam (the King of France), who is timorous, and has not resolution enough to displace him. Now I have been obliged to steal off, without letting the King of France so much as suspect it, for which I make a proper excuse in my letter to him; by saying it was a great mortification to me never to have been able to speak and open my heart to him; that this thing was of such a nature that it could not be communicated by any of the ministers or by writing, but to himself alone-in whom, after God Almighty, my resting lies; and that the least help would make my affair infallible. If I had let the French Court know this beforehand, it might have had all these bad effects :- 1st, It is possible that they might have stopped me, having a mind to keep measures with the Elector, and then, to cover it over, they would have made a merit of it to you, by saying they had hindered me from doing a wild and desperate thing: 2ndly, My being invited by my friends would not be believed; or at least would have made little or no impression on the French Court. * Whatever happens unfortunate to me cannot but be the strongest engagements to the French Court to pursue your cause. Now, if I were sure they were capable of any sensation of this kind, If I did not succeed, I would perish, as Curtius did, to save my country, and make it happy; it being an indispensable duty on me, as far as lies in my power.'

This letter is curious, from the strange vulgarisms which it contains giving evident proof how greatly the education of the young prince had been neglected. Indeed, bad as the style is, the original spelling is yet worse; for in the letters of the Prince sword is spelt "sord," humour is spelt "umer," and his father's own name appears under the alias "Gems"! The above letter is, however, further valuable as clearly showing, notwithstanding the disclaimers of his followers, that the Prince was perfectly willing to be placed on the English throne by the aid of French bayonets. The flourish about "Curtius," who certainly did not ask any assistance, may be allowed to pass as a mere school-boy figure. Two other letters dated on the same day, June 12th, follow,—one referring to the offer of the father to abdicate in favour of his son, which he earnestly refuses,—and the other entering into the details of his "ways and means." A short note to a Mr. Edgar, and a rather longer one to his father, both dated July 2nd, follow:-and then we have this characteristic letter .-

"Sir,—I am, thank God, arrived here in perfect good health, but not with little trouble and danger, as you will hear by the bearer, who has been along with me all along, that it makes it useless for me to give any accounts and particulars on that head. I am joined here by brave people, as I expected. As I have not yet set up the Standard, I cannot tell the number, but that will be in a few days, as soon as the arms are distributed; at which we are working with all speed. I have not as yet got the return of the message sent to the Lowlands, but expect it very soon. If they all join, or at least all those to whom I have sent commissions, at request, every thing will go on to a wish. Sir Hector's [Sir Hector Maclean] being taken up, is of no other consequence but of perhaps frightening some few; for they can make nothing of him, nor of some papers that were found in his room, which he denies having any knowledge of. The commissions, along with the declaration, are arrived safe, and in a proper hand. The worst that can happen to me, if France does not succour me, is to die at the head of such brave people

as I find here, if I should not be able to make my way; and that I have promised to them, as you know to have been my resolution before parting. The French Court must now necessarily take off the mask, or have an eternal shame on them; for at present there is no medium, and we, whatever happens, shall gain an immortal honour by doing what we can to deliver our country, in restoring our master, or perish with sword in hand."

But while we may well be struck at the ro-mantic enterprise of Charles Edward,—we can be scarcely less astonished at the apathy of the Government, and the obstinate incredulity of the English nation. Some time since we turned the English nation. Some time since we turned over several volumes of the leading papers of this eventful year; and strange, indeed, was it to see how, at the very period of the Pretender's landing, even weeks after, Fontenoy and Marshal Saxe, the Queen of Hungary and her wrongs—that pet subject of the Whig papers,—and grumblings against the ministers or about Hanover supplied what in the present day we should ver, supplied what in the present day we should term the leading articles:-and how, when the fact of the Prince's being in Scotland could no longer be concealed, the whole newspaper press agreed with perverse unanimity to denounce the statement as apocryphal. We were much amused, too, at the occasional news from Scot-land during this time. The contemptuous terms in which the Highlanders were spoken of, the ridicule cast on the bare supposition that the Pretender would attempt a landing, and the mystification as to the whereabouts of the clans and especially of the Pretender's chief agents, -proved them to be the work of the Jacobite party :- and well did they effect their purpose. Meanwhile, the Standard was displayed, and the clans flocked around it; while "great George our King," irritated at the summons for him to quit his beloved Hanover earlier than he intended, almost turned his back on the Pelhams, and could scarcely be persuaded to consent to the recal of four regiments from Flanders. Three days after, the old Pretender was proclaimed at the cross at Perth, and his son was pressing on direct upon Edinburgh; and at length—we must, however, remember how often he had been cheated with the self-same bugbear by Walpole-the King was convinced that in this instance the cry of "wolf" was not without foundation. Still, the stubborn incredulity of the daily papers is very curious. So long accustomed to use the lan-guage of scorn with regard to "Pope, Devil, and Pretender," the writers seem actually to have been incapable of comprehending the possibility of the third personage making an actual descent on our shores. Nor was it until he had triumphantly entered Edinburgh, that we find them changing their tone:—and then The Daily Advertiser, The General Evening Post, and The Westminster Journal forthwith became brimful of loyal epistles indited by Scævolas, Juniuses, Hampdens, and even "the shade of Oliver Cromwell," all setting forth the pleasure of dying for "our glorious constitution," intermixed with stirring appeals to "beef-eating Britons" and "Protestant boys,"-while The London Penny Post, by way of stern manifesto, places in bold type at the foot of the first page, "No wooden shoes," "No arbitrary power."

The exultation of the young Pretender is well expressed in the following letter, written to his father just after the battle of Preston Pans,—which the Jacobites persisted in calling the victory of Gladsmuir, in consequence of an old prophecy.—

make nothing of him, nor of some papers that were found in his room, which he denies having any knowledge of. The commissions, along with the declaration, are arrived safe, and in a proper hand. The worst that can happen to me, if France does not succour me, is to die at the head of such brave people of giving a short account of the battle of Gladsmuir,

fought on the 21st of September, which was one of the most surprising actions that ever was. We gained a complete victory over General Cope, who commanded 3,000 foot, and two regiments of the best dragoons in the island, he being advantageously posted, with also batteries of cannons and mortars, we having neither horse nor artillery with us, and being to attack them in their post, and obliged to pass before their noses in a defile and bog. Only our first line had occasion to engage; for actually in five minutes the field was cleared of the enemies; all the foot killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; and of the horse only 200 escaped, like rabbits, one by one. On our side we only lost a hundred men, between killed and wounded; and the army afterwards had a fine plunder."

It was on this occasion that the Highlander so gladly gave up the watch which he believed to be some outlandish live thing, and his companion exchanged the horse for a horsepistol.

Although there seems little doubt that, if at this crisis the young Pretender had crossed the border without delay, he might have advanced far into England without opposition,—we can scarcely believe that even thus early he could have marched unopposed to London. It is true, there were many Jacobites there; but then, they were of a class which though they might serve to swell the ranks of a party would bring little energetic service to it. Disappointed placemen, second-class *literati*, nonjuring clergymen,— such were the majority of adherents to "him over the water," in London. Indeed, what could the leading men there expect from a Stuart? Throughout the great parliamentary contest London had stood firm against the King, -and in consequence had seen her charters seized, her companies insulted, and her trade almost ruined by the last two Stuarts. The monarchs of the Hanoverian succession, on the contrary, had been almost placed on the throne by the exertions of the citizens; and therefore, over their interests they unquestionably watched. The other towns and cities-save where from local circumstances, as in Manchester, a different feeling prevailed-had no reminiscences so pleasing of the Stuart dynasty that they should rise against a government under which they were at least quiet and prosperous. The number of Jacobite country gentlemen, with their retainers, in the north and north-western counties was certainly large; and most writers on this subject seem to think that had they been as energetic as the Scots, the Young Pretender might have maintained a lengthened contest, even if not finally victorious. Now, we have always been surprised that these writers-and even Lord Mahon is among them-should have failed to perceive the reason of the different conduct of the Scotch and of the English Jacobites. The first efforts of Charles Edward on his landing in Scotland was, to win the affections of the Scots, and especially of the Highlanders. Hence his adoption of the tartan, of the bonnet, -even of the Highland brogues. Hence his adherence to every Scottish form when he took up his abode at Holyrood :- and hence the Scotch termed him their "ain prince,"—and reminded their countrymen that he was "kith and kin," and that he would restore the old independence of Scotland. Now, what sympathy could the English Jacobite have with all this? It is true, the Townleys, and Wilbrahams, and Ratcliffs fought for his great-grandfather,—but then Charles the First appeared in the garb of an Englishman, and he was followed by Englishmen. Cavalier pike met Puritan pike in many a well-fought contest,—the royal proclamation and the parliament proclamation alike appealed to the history of their common land; while in the religious phase of the conflict, Charles claimed to be, as indeed he has been fondly termed, "the

martyr of England's Church." All this administering by the Prince to Highland taste and prejudices was ill calculated to stimulate the loyalty of the English Jacobite, with more to lose and little to gain. Still, excuses may perhaps be found for the Young Pretender in this respect while he lingered in the halls of Holyrood; but when we find that on entering the superior kingdom he did not think it worth while to adopt her usages, but marched "in the Highland garb and with his target slung across his shoulder," and preceded, not by "the stirring drum," but by the bagpipe,—can we wonder that the north-country Jacobites gave but a reluctant adhesion, while the Sir John Hinde Cottons requested time to count the cost of a revolution which would after all only place them in the background of the Lochiels and the Camerons? Certainly there was great want of tact, to say the least, in all the Pretender's doings while in England. He still kept at the head of the Highland clans,-still ostentatiously wore their national dress; even the Manchester regiment, while they received blue coats and the white cockade, were compelled to wear "a tartan sash." What had Englishmen to do with

The exertions of the Government, we think, as well as the spirit displayed in London, have been unjustly depreciated. A large subscription towards the expenses of the war was immediately raised,-and, we must bear in mind, subscriptions and public meetings were not so common a hundred years ago as now; and a most important aid was offered by the merchants and bankers, who consented to take bank notes instead of specie. The signatures to this agreement amounted to no less than eleven hundred and forty within three hours, and the number ultimately reached almost sixteen hundred. The exertions of the Spitalfields manufacturers were important. They made a large subscription, and raised and armed three thousand men for the defence of their quarter of the city. Although perhaps little dependence might have been placed on the camp at Finchley had the hour of danger arrived, still, we think, Lord Mahon does not sufficiently bear in mind the fact that the London trained bands were at this period regularly drilled men, and that for defensire warfare they were surely equal to the rude Highland followers of the Pretender. It was well, however, for the land that the retreat from Derby was made: - and well was it for the land, too, that the Pretender appeared among us. Although ministers and parliamentary majorities went on afterwards much as they did before,still, the people had been to a certain extent aroused. Great principles, though perhaps but falteringly enunciated, had been evoked, great names were brought to recollection; and we think we can perceive a bolder and nobler tone in the political writings of the subsequent period,-a tone which may be traced in the eloquent speeches of Chatham and in the caustic Letters of Junius.

It would have been interesting to have traced the Young Pretender's progress from his own letters:—but we have none from the beginning of October 1745 to the same time in the following year,—when a short note to his brother acquaints the latter with his safe arrival at Morlaix.

We thank Lord Mahon for having reprinted this interesting portion of his history in a separate form:—and although we do not quite agree in his opinion as to the disinterested feelings of the Scottish Jacobites, we willingly bear testimony to his impartiality and accuracy.

A Year on the Punjab Frontier in 1848-9. By Major Herbert B. Edwardes. Narrative of the Second Sikh War, in 1848-9.

By Edward Joseph Thackwell, Esq. THE volumes of Major Edwardes will in all probability remove entirely whatever doubt ference to the real origin and direction of the second Sikh war. We have now before u from the pen of one of the principal leadersand in many respects the most distinguished leader-in that war, a continuous and circumstantial narrative of the events which took place in the southern provinces of the Punjaub from the 19th of April, 1848, when Mr. Vans Agnew wrote from Mooltan for assistance, to the 14th of September in the same year, when the deser-tion of Shere Sing to the enemy compelled General Whish to raise the siege of the fortress of Mooltan, and suddenly converted a local rebellion into a national revolt. This narrative, resting on such authority, may be regarded as conclusive with reference to nearly all the disputed points. It enable us to see very clearly, first, that the riot at Mooltan which led to the murders of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson was a casual, not a pre-arranged outrage. Secondly, that the Dewan Moolraj was, in the first instance at least, rather a tool in the hands of his own excited followers than an active fomenter of rebellion and war. Thirdly, that for a considerable period after the events at Mooltan in April, 1848, there are the strongest reasons to believe that while perhaps there was no active loyalty towards the settlement of 1846 on the part of the Sikh leaders throughout the Punjauh there certainly did not exist among them any systematic or formidable scheme of going to war with the British. Fourthly, that the extensive and almost simultaneous desertions of Sikh troops and chieftains which took place towards the end of the summer in nearly every district of the Punjaub were almost purely the offspring of that shortsighted Asiatic policy which is always so apt to be carried away by the transient success of any cause in which an interest is felt; and in this instance the success seemed to be more than transient, when it was published throughout the land, in all the forms of Oriental exaggeration, that the Dewan Moolraj, after the lapse of several months, still remained unmolested in his own capital, and had set two considerable armies at defiance. Lastly, Major Edwardes's volumes have made it apparent that in the history of the British power in Indiavery few circumstances are to be found so unfortunate in all their consequences as the indecision and aversion to responsibility which led the resident at Lahore (Sir Frederick Currie) to waste the two months of May and June in references backwards and forwards from his subordinates

on the one side to his superiors on the other.

The first intelligence of the attack on Mr. Van Agnew and his colleague (not the intelligence of their murder) reached Sir Frederick Currie at Lahore on the 21st of April, 1848; and the resolution which he formed in the first instance, on learning the facts, was characterized by judgment and vigour. He instantly issued orders for the march upon Mooltan of a strong detachment of Sikh troops; and his despatch to the Gorenor General dated the 22nd of April, 1848, describing these measures, is written with great strength and clearness. On the 23rd of April, Sir Frederick was informed of the formal revolt of Moolraj, and the spread of the insurection. He then increased his efforts to expedite the departure of the detachment,—and he strengthened that detachment by adding to it a body of British troops; and on the 24th (April),

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he wrote to the Governor General that "measures the most prompt and decisive must be taken." So far, all the steps adopted at Lahore were full of vigour. But when, on the evening of the 25th of April, news reached Sir Frederick Currie of the murders at Mooltan, he appears to have suddenly—and it will always appears unreasonably—changed the whole of his views relative to the disturbance at Mooltan, and the best means of arresting its further progress. Sir Frederick Currie would appear to have attached undue weight to a distinction-at best but a diplomatic distinction-between the Sikh and the British power in the Punjaub. Technically, Moolraj was the servant of the youthful Maharajah; and the rebellion at Mooltan, strictly speaking, was not a rebellion against the East India Company, but against the Native governto the 14th ment at Lahore. In the despatch from Sir the deser-Frederick Currie to the Governor General, dated the 25th of April, 1848, as far as we are able to mderstand it, it is on this distinction solely of the foronverted a that the Resident rests his defence of the totally rolt. This new line of conduct commenced from that date. ority, may The despatch says:-"I could not consent, under any circumstances, to send a British force on such an expedition (i. e. to Mooltan, to punish It enables the riot the murderers), whatever may be the result and the consequences which will follow to the continuance of the Sikh Government." But why not send a British force? What important difndly, that instance at ference had been made in the real nature of the case by the intelligence of Mr. Vans Agnew's death? On the 24th of April Sir Frederick er of rebelonsiderable Currie believed himself to be dealing with a case in April, of incipient insurrection, to be arrested only by to believe the presence of British troops. On the 25th of April his belief was converted into certainty; ive loyalty n the part and to an ordinary person it does appear, that so far from the actual death of Mr. Vans Agnew diminishing the urgent call for interference, that oing to war event increased it tenfold. On the 24th there was not only a riot to quell, but also a murder to avenge. The metaphysical distinction at such a moment between the Sikh and British Governery district e offspring ments on the Punjaub was an effort of subtlety which is sunworthy of the occasion as it was practically disastrous to all the parties concerned. Acting, however, on the views expressed in his despatch of the 25th of April, Sir Frederick Currie at once countermanded the march of the British the transan interest ess seemed s published of Oriental force from Lahore, and threw the whole task of restoring order in the Punjaub upon the Duraj, after the ned unmobar. The Durbar of course declared themselves quite unable to perform any such task; and tly, Major then, on the 27th of April, (two days only after parent that his former letter,) Sir Frederick Currie again India very anfortunate writes to the Governor General,-but this time ma very different strain. On the 27th he says : cision and -"But the question (i. e. of the revolt at Moolhe resident tan) is one which very deeply concerns the British waste the interests, apart from all considerations connected with our treaty with the Maharajah's Government at Bhyrowal." The whole tenor of the references bordinates despatch is intended to support the conclun Mr. Vans ion, that the Mooltan revolt can be put down only by British troops, but that in the month ntelligence k Currie at of May the season is too far advanced to permit and the rethe collection of an adequate army until the cold t instance, weather again returned in October. That was ed by judgthe final conclusion, until the successes of Major Edwardes on the banks of the Indus, and his letachment two victories over the troops of Moolraj-at the the Goverpril, 1848. battle of Kineyree on the 18th of June (1848), with great and at the battle of Suddoossam on the 1st of July (1848)—almost compelled Sir Frederick rd of April, Currie to order the advance of General Whish the formal from Lahore upon Mooltan, with about 10,000 the insurrts to expeding to it a tth (April),

and the 1st of July—a space of ten weeks—the rebellion in the southern provinces of the Punjaub was left to take its course, so far as any vigorous measures on the part of the supreme authorities at Lahore were concerned; and it is not too much to say, that if the British Government had not fortunately had in their service on the disturbed frontier a subaltern officer of the capacity and decision of Major Edwardes, it is quite probable that Moolraj, by besieging Sir Frederick Currie in his own residency at Lahore, might have saved that officer the trouble of assuming the initiative.

It is of great importance to bear in mind, that this is not a conclusion formed after the event, and when all the facts and consequences are matters of history. The vacillation and delay of the ten weeks we have referred to excited general astonishment throughout India; and we have reason to believe that in writing the following sentence Major Edwardes has very correctly stated the feelings which prevailed in India in May, 1848, among men with the best opportunities of forming a judgment. "The reader," writes Major Edwardes, "will discover from many passages that it was my own belief at that time (May, 1848), that had the Mooltan rebellion because the Sibb issues. rebellion been put down at once, the Sikh insurrection would never have grown out of it. It was a belief shared moreover (as well as I remember) by every political officer in the Punjaub; and I for one still think so now."

All the blame, however, must not rest with Sir Frederick Currie; although to him, as the principal political officer in the Sikh territories, and as the official person directly charged by the treaties of 1846 with the protection of British interests in that part of India, the chief part of the responsibility must always attach. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, appears to have been steadily averse from the very beginning to any military measures except such as were undertaken on a grand scale. This disposi-tion is plainly manifest even in the very meagre memorandum drawn up by Lord Gough at Sim-lah on the 30th of April (1848):—and the same decided disposition is clearly traceable in every subsequent paper on the war which bears his Lordship's signature. The principal arguments against immediate military measures employed by Lord Gough in April, and throughout the subsequent correspondence, were, the great loss of men which would be incurred by an attempt to march an army on Mooltan in the hot weather, and the impossibility of reaching that place except by a tedious and dangerous route. Both these arguments were shown to be quite fallacious by the actual march of General Whish's force, of troops of all arms, in the month of July, when the heats of summer were at their height. Lord Gough seems to have entirely forgotten that a good river communication existed all the way between the British cantonment at Ferozepore and the very walls of Mooltan; and in point of fact it was by this very line of water communication that General Whish transported his baggage and artillery.

This is an outline of the real facts which led to the second Punjaub war. History will always attribute that war to the errors of judgment and the vacillating conduct of the British authorities, civil and military, at Lahore and at Simlah. That is the simple fact:—and again forced on public attention as the question now is by the appearance of Major Edwardes's book, the cause of truth would suffer if any scruple were made in tracing the blame to the right quarter, and in declaring broadly a fact which so closely con-

August. Between, therefore, the 27th of April | and visiting great delinquencies with public and the 1st of July—a space of ten weeks—the | censure; but that fortunate deliverance from humiliating exposure only renders it the more necessary that every proper occasion should be embraced of tracing to their real authors the series of measures which exacerbated a riot into a bloody and expensive campaign, and left on the British arms in India the disgrace of such a

battle as that of Chillianwallah. The second volume of Major Edwardes's work is better written and more valuable than the first. The narrative is carried on with more closeness and greater rapidity:—and the really noble part which the author played in the events that he describes renders the reader less sensible of that personal obtrusiveness which becomes disagreeable in so many parts of the chapters on Bunnoo. The description of the battle of Kineyree, and of the circumstances by which it was immediately preceded and followed, is, on the whole, a clever piece of writing,
-not free from the faults to which Major Edwardes is inveterately prone, and which we dare say he regards as merits of no ordinary kind,but still such an account of a daring deed as can be listened to with pleasure from such a nar-rator. We think that Major Edwardes would have done well if he had depended as little on the Punjaub Blue-book in the other parts of his second volume as he has in the chapter to which we refer relative to Kineyree. The official papers are well written and valuable; but an Appendix or notes at the foot of the page would have been the fittest place for the most material passages which they contain. The description of the Kineyree engagement is too long for extract, and it will not bear division, or we should have been glad to have transferred it to our pages. The same observation applies to nearly all the passages in the volumes—and we are sorry they are so few—which discuss the general questions connected with the war. Whenever Major Edwardes permits himself to look at any disputed point fairly and steadily, he seldom fails to say something which is worth remembering. Many of his letters to Sir Frederick Currie are admirable examples of impromptu reasoning on practical subjects; and as indifferent joking was not admissible into State papers, he has been fortunately compelled to produce at least some compositions which a more mature taste will not

lead him to criticize with great severity. We shall do best, therefore, by extracting the two following sketches—happy even in the un-scrupulousness of touch by which they are dis-tinguished—of life in a military camp.—

"The wound in my right hand, from the accident of the 3rd of July, confined me for a long while to my bed; and all the out-door work of the allied armies devolved on Lieutenant Lake and General Cortlandt, whose cheerful assistance and soldierly vigilance seemed only to be doubled by the additional burden. On the 5th of July, also, Lieutenant Harry Lumsden, the brave and enterprising commandant of the Punjab Guide Corps, arrived to assist us all, having ridden from Bhawulpoor, about sixty miles, through the sun at one stretch. He, too, was an old friend, and added as much to the happiness as to the efficiency of our little staff. But the in-door, or office work, I still continued; and it is a satisfaction to me to remember that the laborious correspondence, in both English and Persian, which I was obliged to maintain with Government and the officers European and native along the line of frontier under my charge, was never interrupted for a moment by a loss which l owed entirely to my own folly. Prostrate on my back, with my hand helplessly stretched out on a pillow by my side, I had indeed only two occupations to moisten the wound with a wet rag, and think over the changing phases of the war. Thought under such circumstances, in a canvas tent under a burnmen. The advance of General Whish commenced on the 24th of July (1848), and his fant columns reached Mooltan on the 18th of message of the management of the war happily saved us from the message of the war happily saved us from the message of the war happily saved us from the message of the war happily saved us from the message of the war happily saved us from the message of the war happily saved us from the message of the war happily saved us from the message of the world have been brain fever but for the phlebotomy of writing. So I dictated half the day to Mr. Quin,

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and half the day to Sudda Sookh; and when the post-bag was made up at sunset, scrawled all the signatures with my left hand. That operation seemed to end the official day. All our cares and labours, transferred to paper, were sealed up and departed in the despatches; leaving us as light-hearted and happy a little knot of Englishmen as if we had been pic-nic-ing on the Thames. Our party was increased early in July by the arrival of a young volunteer, named Hugo James. Quite a lad, he had come out to India in the expectation of a cadetship, for which he was vainly waiting in Sindh when the Mooltan rebellion broke out. He immediately wrote, and volunteered to join me. This was in June; the weather was perfectly awful, and I was living myself on the excitement of a great public duty. That a boy who had no concern in the matter should even put his head out of window at such a season, seemed an act of madness; and I never sent an answer. One day, however, the young gentleman rode into camp at Tibbee, with a face like a boiled lobster from exposure to the sun, and laughing heartily at what he considered the fun of the campaign. Nor could I ever cure him of this habit, though, as he came on purpose to learn the art of war, I afforded him every opportunity of doing so, and used to give him a few hundred men to take into any ugly place that wanted stopping up. This arrival made our numbers up to six, and occasionally our mess party was still farther added to by some of our naval friends (Captain Christopher or Mr. M'Lawrin) taking a run on shore from the steamers which were cruising on the Chenab, and seizing the enemy's Thus we had a delightful United Service Club, containing members of the army and navy, and a military surgeon. For some time 'Adam's ale' was the most generous potation we had wherein to drink each other's healths; but gradually the immortal Bass, and even such sophistications as Château Margaux and Laffitte found their way into the wilderness of war, and verified the saying, that Englishmen will take England with them all over the world. One day I remember great mirth was excited by the arrival of a boat full of military stores, from the bottom of which, out of cannon-balls and gunpowder, came four-and-twenty dozens of soda-water, and (of all things in the world) a 'prime Stilton cheese,' which Sir Frederick Currie had rightly conjectured would be acceptable under the walls of Mooltan. My wound did not prevent me from joining the merry party which assembled at dinner every evening under the shumyanuh (awning) in front of my tent; and the members of the club used to carry me out on my bed, and set me down close to the table where I could hear all the jokes and contribute my own little share. At Mooltan the nights were always cool, after the hottest day, and it was such a luxury to breathe the refreshing night-air, and look up to the mild moon and stars instead of a flaming sun that it was generally midnight before we were tired of calling on the doctor to sing 'Annie Laurie,' or 'The Treasures of the Deep.' Happy nights indeed were those, though spent after days of danger and anxious thought, in the midst of a barbarian camp, and within three miles of a blood-thirsty enemy."

The next passage is quite as highly coloured as the one just quoted.—

"As soon as the dust and smoke occasioned by our move and skirmish had cleared off from Kuttee Byrågee, the Irregular camp was found to be actually pitched within range of the enemy's guns, on the Khoonee Boorj, or Bloody Bastion, of the city walls; and from that time we became a kind of target for Moolraj to practise on; but, as our holding the position was considered essential to the general operations, we continued to do so, a fact which must ever be considered highly creditable to these undisciplined troops; for not only was the camp of their British allies never under fire, but such a thing is unheard of in regular warfare. The men threw up intrenchments, and burrowed in holes to screen themselves; but it was impossible to prevent loss, both of men and horses, from the shifting fire which harassed us from different points of the fortifications; while at the same time our close proximity kept the pickets constantly engaged with the enemy's match-lock men in our front. The officers' tents, however, were the favourite mark of Moolraj's gunners. These

were pitched, for shelter, under the lee of the Kuttee Byragee garden, which the rebels discovering, skilfully elevated their guns so as to drop the shot just over the tops of the trees. One Sunday morning. I remember, the nerves of our little congregation were disturbed by about twenty shot falling round the tents in the space of a very few minutes; and one at length found its 'billet,' and smashed a man's thigh at the door; a general rush was made to our guns, and the whole strength of the artillery bent upon the Bloody Bastion until its fire was silenced. On another occasion Major Napier came out to me one night to talk over to-morrow's plans. We sat together under the awning of my tent, with our feet resting on the table, in the favourite attitude of Englishmen in the East, sipping hot tea, and breathing the cool night-air. Lake, exhausted with his day's work, was fast asleep in his bed under the same awning as ourselves. Presently the rebel gunners seemed to awake, and one shot buried itself hissing in the sand by Napier's side; then another ripped its way by me. A third fell at the head of Lake's bed, and his servant immediately got up, and with great carefulness turned his bed round. Poor Lake gave a yawn, and asked, sleepily, 'What's the matter?'—'Nothing!' replied the bearer, 'it's only a cannon-ball!' Lake went to sleep again. Five minutes later another shot fell at his feet, and seemed to say 'Pish!' as it hit nothing but the ground, when it came for a man. Again the good bearer shifted his master's bed, and again Lake, half asleep, asked 'What's the matter now?' and was told in reply, 'Another cannon-ball, nothing more!' On which he said 'Oh!' and returned calmly to the land of dreams, while Napier and I finished our conversation. This shows what habit brings us to. If a naughty boy was at this moment to throw a pebble stone through the study window before me, I should probably be unable to think of anything else for an hour.

One of the greatest attractions in Major Edwardes's book is, its perfect frankness. There is no concealment, and hardly any attempt at extenuation. Whatever the writer has done or said he is perfectly ready to acknowledge and defend. The following extract appears as a note to a portion of the second volume very properly devoted to the official testimonials which the battles of Kineyree and Suddoossam did not fail to procure for the adventurous Lieutenant of Infantry who planned and won them. It appears that Major Edwardes has reached his present high position purely by his own efforts. He does quite right to proclaim that fact, and to be proud of it. The self-reliance and industry which have already carried him so far constitute the strongest grounds for believing that at this early period of his life nothing but some great misfortune or some great error of judgment can prevent him from attaining the highest honours of the service which reckons him among its members.—

"I landed in India in January, 1841, without either friends or interest; and for the instruction of those who think it is of no use to study either the languages, history, or policy of British India unless the Governor-General happens to be their grandfather, I record the fact, that at the close of 1845 I was promised the first vacancy in the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Bengal Presidency; and have good reason to believe that I was to have had the second under the Governor-General's agent, on the north-west frontier; but before either of those occurred, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, then Sir Hugh Gough, Bart, honoured me by making me an aide-de-camp on his personal staff—a step to which I gratefully acknowledge that I am indebted for all the opportunities of succeeding years."

We have already alluded, in our first article, to the 'Narrative' by Mr. Thackwell. We must confess that we cannot discover the utility of the book which Mr. Thackwell has taken the trouble to write and publish. It is a hurried, incomplete, and indifferent recital of those

events in the Second Sikh War with which the public are best acquainted. We imagine the most of those persons who feel an interest a such a subject have become familiar long an with all the details of the actions at Ramnugge the Chenaub, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. & long as the public despatches and printed papers are to be taken as the authentic record of those military events, there is no more as be said. Mr. Thackwell's book therefore is superfluous. It tells us nothing new, and it does not supersede former narratives by any elegano of style or compactness of arrangement peculiar to itself. At the close of Mr. Thackwell's volume however, there is a short account of the noble en ertions of the Rev. W. J. Whiting, in his capacity of an army chaplain during the most critical part of the campaign. The facts are very imperfectly stated; but we have great pleasure in availing ourselves of them as they stand, and in contributing in some degree to swell the unanimous burst of applause which has greeted Mr. Whiting wherever his eminent services during the Punjaub campaign are properly understood .-

"After Chillianwallah, Padre Whiting, by which name he will be ever known, carnestly entreated Lord Gough to grant him an escort to enable him to recover and bury the bodies of his poor fellow countrymen. This request was at length grants. The escort consisted of four companies of English men (we hate the word so generally used in Inla men (we nate the word so generally used in India namely, Europeans), two hundred sappers and miners, and two troops of native cavalry. What they were collecting the dead the Sikhs in great fore approached close, but did not offer any molestation. Their attitude, however, was so threatening, that Mr. Whiting was compelled to leave untouched for men of the 29th Foot, who had fallen far in advance. Such an attempt would have precipitated a collision. The reverend gentleman prudently determined to reserve the fighting for him to whom the open rations were entrusted. At the end of the campaign it was found that only four Christians, ou of the large number of the slain were deprived by circumstances of funeral rites. * * The fund by circumstances of funeral rites. * The fund established by Mr. Whiting for the relief of the widows and children of the slain, was the means of consoling many a hopeless mind. The money realy collected did not fall short of 11,288 rupes, at 1,128. 6s., estimating the rupee at two shilling; this sum was actually disbursed. Lord Dahoute of force of the state of the s this sum was actually disbursed. Lord Dalhouis offered a donation of 5,000 rupees; but Mr. Whising accepted only 2,000 rupees. Lord Gough authorized him to draw on him for 4,000 rupees; be took only 1,000, as his Lordship had contributed to other charities. Forty-eight widows of officers were relieved out of this fund, according to their seven necessities. Some of the wounded men, on arrival the property of the seven processed of the seven necessities. Some of the wounded men, on arrival the seven processed of the seven processed of the seven necessities. at Bombay, received 3,000 rupees of this money. Strange to say, the authorities, with their customary dilatoriness, did not issue their pay till the last moment. Six hundred rupees were expended in supplying the wounded in the field hospital with grateful comforts. One thousand rupees were allotted to the fund instituted for the erection of suitable monuments at Chillianwallah and Goojerat in ho of the fallen. The balance was handed over to the Lawrence Asylum, a most commendable es ment for the education of the children of the poor European soldiers. After the battle of Gooj large number of wounded Sikhs were collected in the field hospital, where medical aid was extended to them. The Government allowed two annas, at three pence, daily, for the support of every singh. Our reverend friend perceiving that they were in a very deplorable condition, swaddled in filth, raised in sum of money among his friends, and supplied then with clean sheets, blankets, &c."

A word or two must be said on the orthographical innovations which abound so largely in Major Edwardes's volumes. He seems to spel nearly the whole of the old Asiatic names in a manner different from that in which they have been commonly spelt before. Now, this is really

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anuisance. For the last ten years nearly every miter on Indian questions has indulged himself with an entirely new scheme of orthography and pronuciation. We will content ourselves with a singleexample from Major Edwardes's book. The word Mohammedan has been spelt in as many different ways, perhaps, as any Oriental word to which the Latin alphabet has been applied. Mr. Mountstewart Elphinstone, in his 'History of India,' spells this word "Mahometan," and that is a reasonable orthography; but Major Edwardes has disfigured his pages by such a combination of letters as "Muhommudan." This innovation may be regarded as a fair specimen of the chaos which Major Edwardes has done his best to introduce wherever an Asiatic sound had to be rendered by European vowels and consonants.

We have now little more to say on the subject of Major Edwardes's book. He may possibly regard our criticism as somewhat severe possibly regard our criticism as somewhat severe and some of our censures as undeserved. We cannot help it. Major Edwardes is more thely to be spoilt by those who praise than by those who blame him. He is, we believe, on the point of returning to India, and it is well that he should appreciate in its full force the impartiality of that spirit of English criticism which never hesitates to draw a broad line between performance and pretension, and is gene-rally acute enough to distinguish between the ability which wins its way by its own intrinsic greatness and the cleverness which defeats its own objects by becoming its own incessant ex-positor.—One other thing should be said. Most of Major Edwardes's readers will underline that indiscreet paragraph in his Preface in which he says, that in the case of the Bunnoo Valley, "in three months a barbarous people were brought peacefully within the pale of civiaccomplished without a struggle a conquest which the fanatic Sikh nation had vainly attempted with fire and sword for five-and twenty years." This is a bold strain of declamation, and we read it with regret : remembering that when a great predecessor of Major Edwardes in the path of Indian reform was approaching the end of a long and successful life spent in the midst of a race far more tractable than the warlike tribes of the Affghan valleys, he did not venture to employ any terms of self-gratulation so emphatic as those we have referred to. Writing in 1824, Sir Thomas Munro said, " I shall never review my own proceedings, because they can have no sensible effect in my time or for many years after: for it is the nature of measures calculated for improvement to be slow in their operations. When I read, as I sometimes do, of a measure by which a large province has been suddenly improved, or a race of semi-barbarians civilized almost to Quakerism, I throw away the book."

The second volume contains three exquisite specimens of illuminated prints; and we learn from the preface that they were among the last works of the late Mr. Hullmandel, and were grouped from pictures by native Indian artists. As works of Art they deserve the highest praise. A map also is added, by Mr. Arrowsmith,—and it will be found of constant service in the perusal of the text which it is designed to illustrate.

The Magician Priest of Avignon; or, Popery in the Thirteenth Century. A History of the Life and Times of Louis the Eighth. By T. H. Usborne, Esq. Partridge & Oakey.

Thus little book can neither be consulted as a listory nor admired as a romance; but as a straw showing the direction of one among the

many currents of the wind just now, it is worth a moment's attention. The hero is an anonymous personage mentioned by the old chroniers and memorialists as 'quidam Clericus,' 'Un Certain Clerc,' 'Beneficus,' 'Sargus' and 'Le Sorcier'—who helped out the cause of Reform, and withstood the Papacy by the aid of natural science. After such an argument as this, it might be foreseen that there would be no lack of "hocus pocus'"—of terrors and deliverances, and of marvels, which when thus profusely used and thus coolly explained, become no more romantic as objects of fiction than would the spring-tables and magnets of M. Robin. As history, Mr. Usborne's book is very lean, and no more a romance than a number of the Mechanics' Magazine.

The real peculiarity of the work is, that it may be thought seasonable alike by those extreme sceptics of modern philosophy who are trying to batter down old superstitions by new superstitions grosser than were ever conceived by Cunning and hatched by Craft, and by those extreme theologians who are endeavouring by their exclusive and infallible interpretations to stop the ears and to shut the eyes and to gag the mouth of Science.-We live in strange times. In one corner we shall find a Sanhedrim of aged women choosing to bring the mysteries of the Apocalypse to bear with denunciatory weight on the Great Exhibition,—in the opposite nook, a knot of self-elected pioneers, resolute on emancipation, progress and perfection, as glib at the use of scientific terms as was Mr. Ephraim Jenkinson, with his "Sanconiathon," &c,-as magnificent in their reciprocal flatteries as the Hayleys and the Sewards,-who in their determination to gather an army which shall enlighten and destroy, hug in one crazy em-brace the quack and the sage, My Lord Bacon and Dr. Ashburner's witness, Major Buckley, and who trip from the Book of Genesis to the books of Madame de Genlis with a jaunty as-surance to be surpassed in its want of modesty and discrimination only by their resolute and gross credulity. "Who would not laugh" to see those who profess to build on the basis of physical science and to prove developement disorganization, claiming prevision to its fullest extent as among the props to and parts of their new system, -with their quiet "we know," offering no evidence while they command the gaping student to swallow a miracle larger than any of the miracles from the belief in which he was to be disfranchised .- How has the reformer in all ages degraded his cause by like superstitions! Only the other day when turning over the Pro-testant account of the false miracles wrought in the Dominican Monastery at Berne by the agency of Jetzer, the tailor's boy, we were reminded of this fact by the grave statement that all those unholy phenomena were produced by the direct agency of a Demon evoked in visible presence by the Sub-Prior!-And now, the most unblushing and violent apostles of hallucination are those professing to abhor and disprove hallucinations. "A mad world, my masters!"-It will not surprise us, therefore, should this book of Mr. Usborne's be claimed alike by the loudest fulminators who perform against "the Pope, that Pagan full of Pride" at Exeter Hall, in favour of their own church, and by those who bear the train of the Poughkeepsie Seer,—Miss Martineau,—and the som-nambule who for thirteen penny stamps and a lock of hair "undertakes to cure all diseases, and to bring the latest particulars of the most momentous events, present and to come, from the most distant parts of the earth." Correspondence of Sir Isaac Newton and Professor Cotes, including Letters of other Eminent Men. With Notes, &c. by J. Edleston. Parker.

THERE are few things more remarkable in the history of Science in this country than the fact, that no life of our greatest philosopher at all worthy of him has been written. Had the author of the 'Principia'—a work that irradiates the scientific history of England with imperishable glory—been born in any Continental state, we feel persuaded that two centuries would not have elapsed since his birth without a satisfactory life of him appearing. We are borne out in this belief by the fact, that we are indebted to a foreigner—M. Biot—for the first attempt at a detailed life of our own philosopher, published in the 'Biographie Universelle.' We do not forget Sir David Brewster's 'Life,'—nor that the author of that brief, and in many instances unsatisfactory, biography has promised to replace it by an entirely new work, which the scientific world has been expecting for some years, but which we have reason to believe is far from being merfected.

from being perfected.

While the fruitful soil remains thus untilled, we feel grateful to any one who gives us even a tithe of the harvest which it is capable of yielding:—and the authorities of Trinity College have done service by publishing the volume before us, which contains something to illustrate the scientific life of Newton.

The existence of the Correspondence which forms the main portion of this volume has been long known. It relates entirely to the publication of the second edition of the 'Principia'; and furnishes a complete refutation of Montucla's assertion, that this edition was brought out at Cambridge "presque en cachette, et que Newton en fut très-mécontent." In this belief, well may the historian of the mathematical sciences pronounce his censure on the fact of men—alluding to Cotes and Bentley—having ventured to reprint a work of a living author without being at the pains to ascertain whether he wished to make any alterations or additions.

It is true that there was some difficulty in prevailing on Newton to undertake the revision of his great work. When this was proposed, his official duties as Warden of the Mint and President of the Royal Society left him but little leisure for mathematical pursuits; but when he acceded to the request, he became greatly interested in the task. In a letter from Saunderson to Jones, we are told that-" Sir I. Newton is much more intent on his 'Principia' than formerly, and writes almost every post about it." In another letter, from Cotes to Jones, which Mr. Rigaud has already published, the former says—"I am desirous to have this edition of the 'Principia' finished; but I never think the time lost when we stay for Sir Isaac's further corrections and improvements of so very valuable a book. I am sensible his other business allows him little time for these things, and therefore I cannot hasten him so much as I might otherwise do."

The publication of this Correspondence affords interesting evidence of the changes which had taken place in Newton's mind respecting certain portions of the 'Principia' subsequently to its first publication. We are disappointed, however, as to the number of letters now published. Professor Rigaud, who devoted much time to the facts connected with the publication of the 'Principia,' speaks of this Correspondence as amounting to nearly three hundred letters,—whereas those in the volume before us amount to only eighty-five. It is stated, however, in the preface that the collection originally contained about twenty or thirty additional

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letters, which were borrowed by Conduit, who was collecting materials for the Life of Newton, but which were never returned; and Mr. Edleston adds, that he supposes they will be found among the Newton papers in the possession of the Earl of Portsmouth. As these letters refer to a very important period in the history of the publication of the second edition of the 'Principia,' it was the duty of Mr. Edleston to have made an attempt to include them in his volume,—or, at least, to have enabled himself to speak with greater certainty as to their existence and present place of deposit.

The published letters, however, are sufficiently numerous to show that Newton was most desirous that the new edition of the 'Principia' should not be committed to press until it had undergone effectual revision. The following letter to Cotes is illustrative of this feeling.—

"Sr.—I received both your Letters & am sensible that I must try three or four experiments before I can answer your former. My time has been taken up partly with removing to this house, partly with journeys about purchasing a house for the Royal society & partly with settling some matters in the Mint in order to go on with ye coynage that I have had no time to take these matters into consideration, but hope within a fortnight to try the experiments & settle the matters in doubt & beg the favour that you will let the press stay till you hear from me again.

"I am Yor most faithfull friend

& humble Servant

"London. Octob 27, 1710. "Is. Newton."

"For the Rud Mr Cotes Professor of
Astronomy, at his chamber in Trivity
College in Cambridge."

Independently of the letters referring to the 'Principia,' there are others more or less connected with Newton which bear on the scientific history of his period. But before dismissing the 'Principia' collection, we must lay before our readers the letter of Newton to Richard Bentley in answer to a request by the latter to be informed what books should be read prior to entering on the study of the 'Prin-

cipia.'-"Next after Euclid's Elements the Elements of ye Conic sections are to be understood. And for this end you may read either the first part of ye Elementa Curvarum of John De Witt, or De la Hire's late treatise of ye conick sections, or Dr Barrow's epitome of Apollonius. For Algebra read first Barth(ol)in's introduction & then persue such Problems as you will find scattered up & down in yo Commentaries on Cartes's Geometry & other Alegraical (sic) writings of Francis Schooten. I do not mean y^t you should read over all those Commentaries, but only yo solutions of such Problems as you will here & there meet with. You may meet with De Witt's Elementa curvarum & Bartholin's introduction bound up together wth Carte's Geometry and Schooten's commentaries. For Astronomy read first ye short account of ye Copernican System in the end of Gassendus's Astronomy & then so much of Mercator's Astronomy as concerns ye same system & the new discoveries made in the heavens by Telescopes in the Appendix. These are sufficient for under-standing my book: but if you can procure Hugenius's Horologium oscillatorium, the perusal of that will make you much more ready. At ye first perusal of my Book it's enough if you understand ye Proposi-tions with some of ye Demonstrations with are easier then the rest. For when you understand ye easier they will afterwards give you light into ye harder. When you have read ye first 60 pages, pass on to ye 3d Book & when you see the design of that you may turn back to such Propositions as you shall have a desire to know, or peruse the whole in order if you think for your life and think for your life you have a desire to know, or peruse the whole in order if you think for your life years that you have your life your life years that you have your life you have your life if you think fit."

The originals of several letters in the latter portion of the volume are in the archives of the Royal Society, and have been already published. Others are from originals in the possession of private individuals; a fact which renders Mr. Edleston's apathy respecting the supposed Portsmouth letters unaccountable, since it shows that

his editorship is not confined to documents in the possession of Trinity College.

We are tempted by several other letters, but shall confine ourselves to that which follows; premising that it refers to some red earth called after Boyle, and which that philosopher had a recipe for combining with mercury so as to "multiply" gold. Locke had sent Newton some of this earth,—and here we have Newton's answer respecting it.—

"You have sent much more earth then I expected. For I desired only a specimen, having no inclination to prosecute the process. For in good earnest I have no opinion of it. But since you have a mind to prosecute it, I should be glad to assist you all I can, having a liberty of communication allowed me by Mr B. in one case which reaches to you if it be done under ye same conditions in wh I stand obliged to Mr B. flor I presume you are already under the same obligations to him. But I feare I have lost ye first & third part out of my pockett. I thank you for what you communicated to me out of yo' own notes about it. Sr I am

"Yor most humble Servt
"Cambridge Jul 7th "Is Newton.
1692.

"When the hot weather is over I intend to try the beginning tho ye success seems improbable. "For John Lock, Eaq. at Mr. Paulen's in Dorset Court in Channel Row in Weatminster."

We cannot congratulate Mr. Edleston on his editorial labours. With much interesting matter within his reach in London and at Cambridge, he does not exhibit that elucidatory research which his subject so eminently deserves. The correspondence is prefaced by some account of the 'Principia,' conveyed in such obscure language that we were obliged to reperuse sentences to glean their meaning. Take the following:

"Newton's 'Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica,' the most remarkable production of the human intellect that has yet been seen on the earth, whose mysterious path through space was first explained in its pages, was published about the middle of the year 1687, a few weeks after his appearance before James's Ecclesiastical Commission as the upholder of the rights of his University and the laws of the realm against the aggressions of arbitrary power?"

Then, we are told that the sensation "which it produced" was long remembered even by those who saw but darkly that the veil was now raised from the face of Nature.

Some extracts from the Bursar's books relative to Newton's income when a Fellow of Trinity College, show that during that period of his college life he was by no means a poor man. Here are his receipts as Fellow during

" Oct. 11, 1675.

| Oct. 11, 1675. | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|----|----|----|---|
| Recd then my wages as fellow for | r tl | 10 | | | |
| whole year ending Mich, last | | | £2 | 13 | 4 |
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| dividend voted last audit 1674 | | | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| In all | | | 21 | 16 | 9 |

"By me, ISAAC NEWTON."
To these sources of income must be added his professorship, which brought him in 1001.,—and his hereditary estate, which yielded 801. per annum.

Complete Works of "Figaro" (Mariano de Larra)
—[Obras Completas de Figaro, &c.] Vols.
XLVII. and XLVIII. of the 'Collection of
the best Spanish Authors.' Paris, Baudry.
WE have some arrears to settle with M. Baudry; whose useful labours in republication
have produced several new volumes since we
last noticed his "Collection of Spanish Authors"
[Athen. No. 1090]. Having closed the list of
older writers with three solid tomes of mystical divinity [see a notice of the first of these,

Athen. No. 1036], his later issues have been devoted to the literature of the nineteenth ce-tury :—one of the most popular figures of which was exhibited to our readers in the person of Zorilla [Athen. Nos. 1035 and 1038]. In the Zorilla [Amen. Aus. 1905 and 1905]. In the sketch of that poet's career, it was related how he first became known by recting some verses at the funeral ceremony of Mariano José de Larra,—the celebrated "Figaro" of the Madrid journals,—cut off by suicide, in his 28th year, in the height of a reputation rarely attained by one so young. The two volumes now before us, containing his newspaper with ings, as well as those published in his real name, prove that his reputation was not ill deserved. Of all the modern Spanish pens that we know his would be named as by far the most acute, original, and spirited. Among a crowd of contemporaries, who either are mere mimics of foreign style and ideas or bad copyists of some older native models the feeling of which they have lost and cannot restore, - Larra stands out with an attitude and expression of his own. In him we recognize once more something of the proper growth of the Spanish soil. He shows us how a man of genius can turn into the new interests, the altered literary channels and designs of the nineteenth century, a vein of the same racy national character and humour which delights us in the Mendoza or Quevedo of part ages. He is modern all over; but not, like most of his time, by the bare adoption of trans-Pyrenæan fashions. He is Spanish all over; but not so as to affect a return to modes that prevailed before the literature of his country was choked up by foreign influences. Of all the younger Peninsular writers he appears to us to have the most of those qualities—apt to create a new school of letters at once truly national and appropriate to modern times which alone are likely to restore the ancient honour of Spanish genius. The untimely loss of gifts, so rare and so much wanted as these, may well be deplored:—still more deplorable was the occasion of that loss: the wreck of a fine intellect by the want of moral conduct. What might not have been done for Spain by one who had done so much already, had time been given to mature and develope his original powers,—had domestic virtues preserved for better days an existence which passion drove off the stage almost before it had begun to treat with the firmness of manhood!

It may seem strange that a writer so full of national character should have had to learn the Castilian as a foreign language. Larra was bomin Madrid (in 1809); but his father, a physician of some repute, having a medical charge in the Imperial army, followed it to France in 1812, and remained there for six years; during which the boy forgot his native tongue, and on returning to Spain had to study it anew. The education there given him was as good as the extant schools could afford; he learned quickly, but did not, like many precocious talents, disappoint the promise of his early years. At the usual time he went to college, where his father wished him to study law; but here the derangement of his course began with "a mysterious circumstance," that made him quit the University of Valladolid. After some attempts to conti his studies at Valencia, he was called by the influence of friends, who gained him some pu appointment, to Madrid. Here, however, he soon shook off a charge which he had never liked, and threw himself on literature for support. After this, he soon took another rash step in marrying, at twenty, a wife whom he did not long treat with common respect, but forsook for other amours. Altogether, his personal dispositions and conduct were not such as lead to happiness or credit. He is described as

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rose and suspicious in temper, and prone to fits of dejection which excesses were not likely to cure:—while flattered and popular abroad, he was wretched at home. For the last five years of his life every other uneasiness was aggravated by an intrigue with a mar-ned woman, who felt or feigned so much remorse at the connexion as sufficed to trouble it, and at length perenaptorily broke it off. Larra vainly tried to dissuade her from this step; and, after the last interview, finding her inflexible, at once went home, and blew out his brains with a pistol before a looking-glass. In the house, it is said, the cause of the noise was not suspected; the children of the unfortunate man were the first to discover the catastrophe on entering the room some hours afterwards. This was on the 3rd of February 1837,-he had not yet completed his

The reputation he had enjoyed for some time before his death was gained by his success as a newspaper writer. In a kind of composition of but recent growth in Spain he surpassed all who went before him; and has not since, we apprehend, been approached by any of his followers in the same career. Indeed, there are few specimens of ephemeral writing in any country at once more apt than his for present effect and better able to bear the test of re-perusal afterwards. The stranger, however indifferent to the shifts of Peninsular politics, or to the strife between Carlist and Christino, is attracted to some even of the most local of Figaro's articles by his pungency and address. The lively exposition, the happy anecdote, the quaint humour, and a certain tone of masculine contempt under a show of jesting, give a remarkable life to his spirited essays. When it is remembered that every free-spoken journalist in Spain lies under a censorship which has never yet been wholly relaxed during the most liberal of its administrations, — that many of Figaro's sharpest sallies were either suppressed or tamed in order to pass the barrier, we may well praise the skill that showed so much point under these conditions,—and give credit for more that might have been said had liberty of speech been permitted. Yet perhaps this sup-position may err. The gall of the satirist must often be pressed before it will flow; and it may be that the irritation of a restraint falling short of total prohibition, while it provoked resistance, only sharpened the address with which forbidden articles were adapted to pass without stoppage, -a consideration not to be overlooked in any view of limited censorship. Here it may be that the middle way is not the safest. It is one, at all events, in which no press laws have hitherto been able to keep either writers or examiners of their writings.

Larra began his career under Calomarde, in 1833, with a periodical of his own, called the Pobrecito Hablador ('Talkative Poor Gentleman')-as a decided liberal: and was forced to many—as a decided in the rate and was forced to cease its publication in a few months. Under the Monarchy of the Estatuto, his articles signed "Figaro" came out, some in the Revista Española, others in the Observador, and later in the Español. In these we find the writer by degrees detaching himself from the party he first espoused:—whose sincerity or vigour he had little reason to admire. He does not, however, go to the opposite side entirely; but takes, as it were, an Ishmaelite position, shooting at follies, knaveries, and oppressions on all sides, from a ground of sceptical distrust in men's professions and promises, which tended - as suspicions always will-towards a certain shade of conservatism. In this bias the growing

or clever than before: but they are often severe where in early days they would have been humorous. A certain caustic mockery takes place of more genial wit; and the satirist begins to fall out with the species itself instead of assailing its deformed specimens only. Perhaps it was well as the specimens only. Perhaps it was well as the specimens only. its deformed specimens only. Perhaps it was well for Larra's fame that he died when he did -unless time would have reformed his disposition-which is not very likely .- The freedom of his pen was certainly not improving with his years, and there are papers in the Pobrecito Hablador brighter in colour than any of his later pieces, and quite as masculine as the best of those.

Larra was not merely eminent as a writer of political "leaders." He composed a novel on the story of the Troubadour Macias, some original comedies, and some translated from the French; but these are not his titles to praise. For literary criticism, of the drama especially, he had a high repute. His notices are always sensible and well expressed; he shows a delicate and just perception of all that belongs to the detail, to the practical effects of a theatrical work; and though he seems to have known little of the higher laws of æsthetics, his good sense often leads him right in particular judgments, where the philosophy of his art would

have taught him to perceive an universal rule.

Beyond this, he was a lively observer and dexterous painter of manners. Of these he has left some admirable sketches—of all his writings the most acceptable to foreign readers. In these Retratos de costumbres, we find much of what is peculiar in the usages and disposition of the people, in the ways of thinking and living in Madrid, set down with a skill that belongs to the higher order of essays. From such articles a stranger will gain a better notion of some features of a country but little known than he could easily acquire at once even in Spain itself.—They will hereafter be precious on the spot, as preserving aspects of society in a time of change, when these shall have been replaced by other customs and other follies.

From these compositions we shall take a specimen or two of Larra's manner as a limited space will admit.-We should have liked to give one or two of his political pieces, which may be placed by the best of the kind in France or England. But to do justice to these so much of the history of the time must be first explained, that the commentary and the text would overflow all permitted bounds.

The following pictures explain themselves.

We are bound to confess that our native land is not a country in which men live in order to eat :we may give thanks, on the contrary, if we eat in order to live: -this, in truth, is not the only point in which we show how little we love ourselves: there is no species of entertainment in which we are not wanting: there is no sort of convenience we are not destitute of. "What a strange land is this!" exclaimed to me, not a month since, a foreigner who had come to study our customs. It must be observed, indeed, for truth's sake, that the stranger was French; and that your Frenchman of all men in the world is the least apt to comprehend the monotonous and sepulchral silence of our Spanish way of life.—"There will no doubt be races here on a grand scale," he said to me doubt be races here on a grand scale," he said to me the first thing in the morning. "We will make a point of seeing them."—"Pardon me, sir," I replied, "there are no races here."—"What, do not the young men of family like the course?—Do not the horses even go at full speed here?"—"Not even horses."—"Let us go a-shooting, then."—"There is no shooting here; we have neither the where nor the what."—"We will go then to see the carriages promenade."—"Carriages there are none."—"Very good, to some country house where we can pass an expressely day."—"There are no country houses." agreeable day."—"There are no country houses, we do not pass agreeable days."—"But surely there are a thousand different kinds of amusement, as every weight of private vexations may have had a are thousand different kinds of amusement, as every share:—his later essays are not less pointed where else in Europe; public gardens for dancing—

public either feels in itself no want of amusement, or amuses itself like the wise man (for in this respect all may pass for such) with its own thoughts. My foreign friend thought I wished to impose on his credulity:—and said at last, with a look between discomfiture and resignation, "Patience, then:—we discomnture and resignation, "Patience, then: —we will content ourselves with going to the balls and soirées given in private houses of good society," —
"Gently, good sir," I interposed, "it may be as well to tell you, as the proverb says, there are no fowls, and you come asking for eggs. In Madrid there are no balls, no soirées. Everybody talks or prays, or does what he likes at home, with three or four intimate friends—and that is all." * * As for the poor middle class folks whose limits are every day growing fainter,—on this side shading into high society, which has now not a few intruders from thence-on that sinking into the lower stratum of the populace that are gradually assuming its habits, these have one way only of amusing themselves. Does some holiday come round?—Is there a marriage?—A child born? Has the master of the house got a place—which in Spain is the highest pleasure known? - the celebration is one and the same. A great hired coach, a tolerably hard bargain-filled with a party still harder to cram into it:—some six souls at the most it may contain. But papa gets in, and mamma, the two girls, two intimate friends who have been invited, a female cousin who just dropped in by accident, the brother-in-law, the nursemaid, a child of two years old, and grandfather. Grandmother does not go too, because she died last month. The door is shut, at last, with the same difficulty as the lid of a trunk overfilled for a long journey,—and now for the inn where they mean to dine. The hope of this grand repast, towards which dine. The hope of this grand repast, towards the coach is carrying them after a fashion of its own,
the being borne along on high — the blushing of above all the absence of the daily puchero, put the good folks into such an excitement, that you may know half a league off the coach that is taking to the inn a family going on a party of pleasure.

The truth of the subjoined passages from an essay entitled 'Call again to-morrow' will be recognized with a shiver by all who have ever had to visit Spain on business. A stranger from France is addressed to the "Poor Gentleman," with letters of introduction. He comes to Madrid on several important affairs .-

Intricate family concerns; claims on the Government; and some large designs besides, which he had formed in Paris, of investing considerable sums in some kind of business or manufacturing specula-tions, were the motives that had brought him to our country. Accustomed to the activity prevailing among our neighbours, he formally assured me that he meant to spend but a short time here, especially if he did not promptly meet with a safe investment for his capital. The stranger appeared a man deserving my attention; I soon conceived a regard for him, and in the sincerity of my compassion tried to persuade him to return home, the sooner the better; provided, of course, he had any other end in view than a journey of pleasure. He was surprised, and I was forced to explain myself more clearly. "Look here, M. Sans-Delai (that was his name) you come with the design of staying a fortnight and expect in that time to finish your business."—"Certainly," he answered, "a fortnight only,—and that is no trifle. The first thing to-morrow, let us find out a genealogist for the information I want in my family affair; in the afternoon he can examine his registers, trace my pedigree, and at night I shall know how I stand there. As to my claims, the day after to-morrow I send them in, fortified by the proofs he will have given me, and duly legitimated, and as this will be a thing of clear and undeniable justice (for in that case only I shall pursue my right), the cause will be decided on the third day, and I shall have what belongs to me. As to my money speculations, my proposals will be offered on the fourth day. They

will be found good or bad, accepted or refused, on the spot,—this on the fifth day. On the sixth, seventh, and eighth, I visit the sights of Madrid, rest on the ninth; take my place in the diligence on the tenth, unless I have a mind to stay a little longer, and so return home:—there are still five days of the fifteen to spare." When M. Sans-Delai had reached this point, I tried to repress a burst of laughter that had been nearly choking me for some minutes; and though good manners supported me in stifling the untimely merriment, it could not keep from rising to my lips a gentle smile of pity and astonishment, in spite of myself, at his plans of execution. "Allow me, M. Sans-Delai," I said, with a manner serio-comic, "allow me to invite you to dine with me on the day which completes your five months' stay in Madrid. * * I assure you that within the first fortnight of your reckoning you will not have got speech even of one of the persons whose assistance you require." * The following morning came: we set out in company to seek a genealogist; which could only be done by asking from friend to friend, and from one acquaintance to another :- at last we heard of one, but the worthy man, confounded at our haste, frankly de-clared that he must take due time; we pressed him, and at length as a great favour he said that we might call on him in a few days. I smiled, and we went Three days passed, we went again. "Call to-morrow," the servant answered, "my master is not up yet." Next day "Call to-morrow," she said, "for he is just gone out." "Call to-morrow," was for he is just gone out." the reply the day after, "for master is taking his siesta." On the Monday following "Call to-morrow, for he is at the bull fight to-day." On what day, at what hour can you see a Spaniard? At length we did see him. "Please to call again to-morrow," did see him. said he, "for I have forgotten something. Call to-morrow, the papers are not yet copied out fairly." By the end of the fortnight the copy was ready; but my friend had asked for particulars of the name Diez,—and the man had understood him Diaz—the information was useless. While expecting what the new search might bring, I said no more to my friend; who had already lost all hope of getting within sight of his ancestors. It was clear that in default of this first step the subsequent claims could not take place. For the proposals he thought of making in respect of various undertakings of utility, a translator had to be engaged: the translator led us the same dance as the genealogist had done; from day to day he kept us to the month's end. We found that he required with the utmost urgency money to subsist on daily; while at the same time he could never find a moment of leisure for his work. copyist afterwards did just the same, besides filling his transcripts with falsities; for a writer who can write properly is not to be found in this country. This was not all-a tailor was twenty days in making a coat that he had been ordered to finish in twentyfour hours :- the shoemaker with his delays obliged my friend to buy a pair of ready-made boots—the laundress required a fortnight to wash one of his shirts, and the hatter to whom he sent his hat for an alteration in the brim kept him for two days at home with a bare head. His acquaintances and friends never kept a single appointment, nor sent word that they could not come, nor once answered his notes. * * * Meanwhile, as time went on, he had sent into Government a proposal of important improvements in a branch I need not here specify,-it was, however, supported by excellent recommendations. Four days afterwards we called to learn the result of our "Call again to-morrow," said the applications. office to-day."—"Something serious must have detained him," said I to myself. We went to take a tained him," said I to myself. We went to take a walk, and met_what an accident !_the officer of the Board in the Retiro Gardens most busily engaged in enjoying with his wife the sunshine of our clear Madrid winter. On Tuesday, the next day, the porter said, "Call again to-morrow-his worship the officer of the Board does not give audience to day. "Some important business on his hands, no doubt," said I. But as I am a kind of devil, and have been an imp in my time, I took occasion to peep through a key-hole. His worship was standing before the brasier making a paper cigar, and looking at a charade in the *Correo* (newspaper) which I dare say

was hard enough to guess. "It is impossible that we should see him to-day," I said to my companion; " his worship in fact is extremely busy.

So the comedy of idleness and procrastination oes on, through many other details of the same kind, described with equal sharpness, until at length poor M.Sans-Delai, having lost six months' time, and effected not one of the objects he expected to have done within a fortnight, returns home in despair,—"taking back to his foreign country an admirable notion of our customs, with this for his leading observation: 'that for six months he had been unable to do anything in Spain,-but call again to-morrow.

This picture bears the date of 1833 :- it is, we have some reason to think, as true at this moment as it was seventeen years since. The bad habits that spring from certain national propensities, depraved by the misgovernment of ages, are not corrected in one generation. Yet they are surely in the way of being cured when pens such as Larra's begin to lay their defects open to public notice and ridicule:-and although the press of Spain is not yet free from many restraints more fatal to its better ends than preventive of some of its worst abuses, still this organ, lame though it be, is a potent as well as a new instrument in the hand of improvement,-in the presence of which a state of things that prevailed in days of complete obscurity and silence can never return; while by degrees, however slowly, light creeps in, prejudices are sapped, and a public opinion is growing up—even in spite of the civil prohibitions or military violences applied to keep down an influence that all kinds of despotism instinctively fear. That the Spanish press should have many leaders like Larra is, however, by no means to be expected. He was one of the rarer kind that in countries even more apt than his to favour political satire and the direction of lively endowments to public ends, must always be exceptional figures. In other days he might have been a writer of famous books, -fit, as we have said, to rank with other masters of Spanish humour; the nineteenth century called for quite a different task; and he performed it well. His work is of a kind that rarely gives more than a fugitive notoriety; but he so handled it as to deserve a name that will probably be remembered long after the interests he discussed have become obsolete.

A Descriptive Geography and brief Historical Sketch of Palestine. By Rabbi Joseph Schwarz. Translated by Isaac Leeser. Philadelphia,

To the contemplative and devout, Palestine presents many attractions. It is the home of Judaism and the cradle of Christianity:-two systems which have exercised the mightiest influence over the destinies of the human family. Hence it is rich in time-honoured and hallowed associations. The Jew regards it as the heritage of his race, of which his forefathers gained possession by a series of marvellous victories, and to which he hopes that his descendants may one day return in triumph. It awakens in his mind heart-stirring recollections of patriarchs, kings, leaders, priests and prophets; of the remarkable vicissitudes that his nation has undergone, the mighty deliverances wrought in its behalf, and the heavy calamities that have befallen it.
This is especially true of Jerusalem—the Holy City. There stood the Temple,-that proudest monument of his country's greatness, - that magnificent shrine of the national religion. There, too, the Jewish polity was finally over-thrown after a siege unparalleled for its horrors. To the Christian, Palestine is an object of yet further and deeper interest, as the scene of the incidents recorded in the New Testament. It

is associated in his thoughts with the birth, like sufferings, death, and burial of the great Founder of his religion. No wonder, then, that many a pilgrim should have directed his steps thicker, that it should be visited by many mode travellers!

It is difficult, however, in the present dar to identify particular spots with any approach to certainty. Not only have the names of many places been changed, but the effects of time have been aggravated by superstition, The true position of spots which it is most desired to fix, is obscured by wild monking legends. The author of the work before us considers himself more qualified for getting at the truth than scholars and travellers in general inasmuch as he resided on the spot for sixteen years, knows the languages necessary to carry on investigations with success, and is familia with Hebrew literature,—which he thinks the most copious and trustworthy source of informa-These are undoubtedly rare advantages, But it is a question whether they are not more than counterbalanced by the strong Jewish pre-dilections, illiberality, and boastful spirit which he too often displays. Other disadvantages are specified in the translator's preface with a candour truly remarkable. It seems, the work was originally written in Hebrew,—or rather that mixed dialect which is used by modern Jews for Hebrew. Besides the printed copy of the original, the translator had a German MS. version, executed by several hands, but revised by the author. With these resources he found the task of translation very difficult, on account of the diversities of style, the material devistions of the German version from the original and his own want of familiarity with the language of the latter. In spite of all these drawbacks, the book is not without its value, as containing the independent researches and personal observations of one who has lived long in the country which he describes, and is well ac-quainted with the languages and literature through which alone correct knowledge can be obtained.

The geographical portion of the work has been very carefully prepared. All the principal mountains, plains, rivers, and towns are noticed:
-most of them, however, with such brevity as to detract from the interest. The author thus describes the plain of Jordan .-

"This plain of the Jordan, the romantic beauty of which is truly astonishing, is the most agreeable district of all Palestine. It is traversed by the Jordan in its whole length. On both sides of this clear rive, the water of which is very agreeable for drinking, and found the most varied trees, the green branches of which are so closely interwoven with each other that they form the most beautiful natural arbours, under the agreeable and refreshing shadow of which the traveller passes from one to the other, as though he traveller passes from one to the out, so designed, walked in a pleasure-garden, laid out so designed, by the hand of man. The ear of the wan here delighted by the soft rushing of the Jordan, combined with the harmonious song of birds, which fill the air with natural melodies; and the eye 3 ravished by a view of the banks of the river, brilliant in their green ornaments, and the beams of the majestic sun, as they penetrate the thick foliage.'

In no other author can we find so favourable a description either of the river or of its banks. Josephus tells us that it flows through the midst of the sea of Gennesareth; and, after traversing an extensive desert, empties itself into the Deal Sea. In another chapter, he says the plain is scorched in summer, unhealthy, and watered by no other stream than the Jordan. Burckthe greater part of the ground is a parche desert, of which a few spots only are culiivate by the Bedawin." Buckingham describes the plain near Jericho as " generally unfertile, the

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oil being in many places encrusted with salt, and having small heaps of a white powder like suphur scattered at short intervals over its surface." A gentleman who visited the Holy Land last spring says, the Jordan, from Jericho to the Dead Sea, "possesses nothing that is neturesue, unless in so desert and desolate a untry the trees and shrubs with which its hanks are fringed can be considered so. Robinson states that where he crossed the river at a point far below the spot usually visitedthere was "no sign of vegetation along the upper banks, and little, if any, in the valley below;" but that further up the river there were more vegetation to be seen and many trees. He speaks of the river as a "discoloured stream, the water being of "a clayey colour." The traveller to whom we just now alluded says,-"The appearance of the stream was not tempting, as the water is certainly the muddiest and disagreeable in appearance I ever remember to have seen-far more so than from reading I had expected."-All seem to agree as to the astonishing rapidity of the current and the sweetness of the water. Our author tells us that "in the neighbourhood of Jericho, the bathers are compelled to tie themselves with rapidity of the current." It is rather remarkrapidity of the current.

annual rise of the Jordan, and the dispute with regard to the overflowing of its banks. Jerusalem naturally occupies considerable space in the present treatise. In describing the walls, the writer boasts of having surpassed all who have preceded him, by discovering the true position of the tower called Hippicus in

annual rise of the Jordan, and the dispute with

Josephus, and used as his starting point.—
"No investigator [he says] has hitherto been able to give even a mere approximation to a definition of the part of the city where this tower formerly stood, and it is universally put, although quite arbitrarily, by all the learned who desire to desmuranty, by all the learned who desire to de-scribe the ancient walls of Jerusalem, on the statem side thereof,—that is to say, on the spot occupied by the modern Kallai, the so-celled Tower of David, whence it has become at present in a measure the fashion to call the Kallai by the name of Hippicus, and the walls of Jerusalem are thus traced from this starting point. No one has hitherto been able to controvert this hypothesis, because there were no counter proofs that Hippicus had not stood on this spot. I am, therefore, greatly rejoiced that I have succeeded, by means of a careful investigation of our faithful and credible writings, to obtain reliable data as to the true position of the Hippieus of Josephus."

After such a flourish of trumpets, would any-body expect the following admission at the

lose of an elaborate inquiry?—
"It is a most difficult problem to determine any thing accurate and certain from the above description of Josephus; since with all our exertions we could scarcely discover any remains of all these ancient walls; wherefore we must be satisfied with something bable' or 'not unlikely."

Robinson, with more modesty, argues in favour of the western wall. Whether his conclusion be nearer the truth, we shall not pretend to decide,—but, at any rate, it is not fair to say

that he has adopted it quite arbitrarily.

The account given in this volume of the Dead Sea agrees in the main with the descriptions of others; though it asserts, that "every morning there ascend such strong sulphurous vapours from the waters that they can be seen at a great distance,"-while Robinson, who was near the ores for five days, " nowhere perceived either noisome smell or noxious vapour arising from its bosom." Other observers support Robinson. The extreme nauseousness and buoyancy of the water are well known. It is said, somewhat fabulously, that nothing will sink in it; and Josephus relates, that some men who could not

swim were ordered by Vespasian to be thrown in, with their hands tied behind them,—but not one was drowned. In the journal of a recent visitor we find it stated, that though he could lie, sit, stand, or float in it, ordinary swimming was impossible, since all attempts to keep his feet and legs sufficiently deep completely failed. A similar statement is made by the author of

After a brief survey of the animal, vegetable and mineral productions of Palestine, our author concludes with a summary of the history of the Holy Land from the destruction of the Temple under Titus to the present time. His account of the first crusade is strongly tinged with party spirit. Some of his tales have as fabulous an air as the monkish legends for which he expresses such contempt; and in one case, even the translator—himself a Jew—avows his disbelief. Speaking of the bombardment of Jerusalem in September 1825, he says:—

"But something incredible occurred in this bombardment, and I could myself, I confess, scarcely believe it, if I were not firmly persuaded of its truth and could assure all my readers that it actually so occurred. Thousands on thousands of cannon balls were thrown into the city without doing the least harm, and they appeared to have lost their destruc-tive power. They fell everywhere, in the courts, houses, and dwellings, without killing or wounding any one. Children played in the open court-yards and places; and they often saw a terrible cannon ball fly in their midst, without touching one of them, and falling harmless near their feet. My friend was sitting in company with several others, when suddenly string in company with several others, when sates in a ball came flying through the window over their heads, and remained fixed in a hole in the wall left there for ventilation, in the opposite direction; had it rebounded, it would have caused a frightful havoc among the persons assembled there. The balls occasionally passed between people sitting near each other, without injuring any one. At length the people became so indifferent to the bombardment, that they walked fearlessly about the streets, so strong was the conviction that a higher power pro-tected Jerusalem."

This is remarkable enough:—but what is still more strange is, that the only person wounded was a Jew. The translator asks, whether the small amount of execution done may not have originated in unskilful gunnery?

Either the author or the translator has shown a want of familiarity with Greek in explaining the derivation of Heliopolis: — which we are told comes "from Helis, the sun, and polis, town."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Sketches of Character; or, Reminiscences of Affection, by Jane Kennedy.—Miss Kennedy's "sketches" have probably already answered her purpose, since they appear at the close of a goodly subscription list. She will not therefore be disconcerted to hear that they seem to us pictures of very foolish people,—the like of whom we have never met and do not desire to meet in the world. A Mary who conceives that Mr. Dickens should be dealt with by Mayors and Aldermen because he has depicted low persons,—a Weller—a Miggs—a Gamp, &c.—A Lord de Basset who rushes up to Emma, regardless of the prewho rushes up to Emma, regardless of the presence of many lookers-on, and exclaims "Give me, oh, give me thy heart,"—a Miss Montgomery, who writes to Mr. Warren (not the novelist, but the Warrenologer) because of the exquisite pleasure which she derives from his epistles,—such persons, we submit, however qualified they may be to take saloon berths in any "ship of fools" which Charlatanry and Conceit may please to command, are hardly subjects for serious panegyric.—Yet, seriously and in good set earnest are they praised by Miss Jane Kennedy, and of such are her "reminis-

writer, with much hesitation. Those who are unused to the fashions of the time will be surprised, after such a deprecatory preface, at being invited to partake of a tale intended, so far as we can make out, once more to open the great "Rich and Poor" question. Does it never seem to those who are burning to do good, that this is precisely the subject of subjects which is beyond the treatment of the "inexperienced"? Rashadvocacy, unfair statement, such haste in the adjustment of the scales as destroys their balance, are hardly to be avoided under the circumstances; and with them is apt to come that secondary desire to trade, which is the poison of death to all philanthropic endeavour.—Every one may, and should, work for the highest motives and to the best purposes; but the work of the scholar is, to learn to think—to compare,—in place of rushing forward to offer in the pulpit that prattle in which there is more of the parrot than of the preacher.

of the preacher.

Extracts from the Diary of a Living Physician.

Edited by L. F. C.—The title of this volume explains whence the author derives his inspirations,—the "Living Physician" being a poor copy of the "Late" one personated in so popular a form by Mr. Warren. We have the death-rattles, the spasmodic twitches, the angelic sufferings, and the monstrous confessions collected by the original re-enacted with the strongest determination to produce a close copy.—but done, let it original re-enacted with the strongest determina-tion to produce a close copy,—but done, let it be added, in a country-practitioner style. We will not trouble our readers with extracts in con-firmation of our own assurance that the "Living Physician"—this medical man of Little Pedlington —is one whom the sane and the sensible need not injure their digestions nor flutter their nerves by consulting

consulting.

Emperors of Rome from Augustus to Constantine, being a continuation of the 'History of Rome.' By Mrs. Hamilton Gray.—We have no hesitation in saying, that this is one of the best histories of the Roman Empire for children and young people which have come under our notice. Mrs. Hamilwhich have come under our notice. Mrs. Hamilton Gray has made herself acquainted with at least some of the more important ancient writers on the subject of which she treats, and also with the cri-ticisms of Niebuhr and other modern investigators of Roman history. Where she confines her task to the actual record of events—description of modes of government—geography of places,—in short, where she simply writes historical outlines,—she errs but seldom, and then not in material points. It is only when she ceases to narrate and begins to generalize, that we find ourselves compelled to stop and enter protests. To her summary—her philosophy of the Imperial history—we except as altogether untrue. We wonder that so acute a writer should not have seen that in a popular com-pilation like this it would be little better than absurd to make a pretence about "correcting false views of history." For the benefit of Mrs. Gray, and writers of her class, we will remind her that no one says the early Christians were universally persecuted :- the giant she slays is of her own creation. Her second assertion, that men of rank and learn-Her second assertion, that men of rank and learning were among the first converts, may be true;
but Mrs. Gray has not made it appear. The rank
of the Cornelius and the Claudia, on which stress is
laid, is not known; and as to the Fathers being philosophers, we know only that they could read and
write—the latter very indifferently. False views
of history are not to be corrected in this loose and dogmatic manner. In her proper field, that of select and judicious compilation, Mrs. Hamilton select and judicious compilation, Mrs. Hamilton Gray has so many merits that we regret to have to point to these hasty generalizations. A sec-tarian tone is now and then perceivable in her re-marks, which also detracts considerably from the usefulness of her book.

Progressive Exercises on the Composition of Greek Prose, with a Treatise on Accentuation. By the Rev. B. W. Beatson, M.A. Third Edition.—This is the third edition of Mr. Beatson's well-known little work on Greek prose. It is considerably enlarged by the addition of a series of classical examination cences."

Conscience: a Tale of Life—is a story of diametrically opposite quality, "put forward," as its preface apprises us, by its inexperienced tain passages for translation happily chosen, both

as tests and as means of improvement in the art of Greek prose composition. The notes are not numerous, but useful. We do not know where to find so complete a treatise on accentuation as is given here. This alone is sufficient to recommend the work to all who wish to write Greek prose with correct accentuation. Mr. Beatson has rendered valuable assistance to the student by classifying what are generally considered arbitrary accents, incapable of being reduced to any systematic arrangement.

A Letter to the Home Secretary, in answer to the question, What should be done with our Convicts? By Rigby Wason.—Mr. Wason proposes the plan of transporting every criminal at the second conviction for life,—leaving to the colonial authorities the task of dealing with him subsequently. That this scheme would have the effect of diminishing the amount of crime in England may be conceded; but then, the beneficial result would be gained at the expense of the colonies. The penal settlements are already restless under the infliction; more than one of them has even gone the length of resisting the orders of the imperial government. That the subject is one of the most difficult to deal with in the whole range of our home policy, we admit, with Mr. Wason:—but we do not consider that his present pamphlet contributes a solution of it.

Eist of New Books.

Allison's First Lessons in English Grammar, 9th ed. 9d. swd., 1s. el. Arthur's insubordination, or Sheemaker's Daughter, 1s. 4d. swd. Arnold's (Rev. T. K.) Demosthenes' Oration on the Crown, 4s. ed. cl. Arthur's insubordination, or Sheemaker's Daughter, 1s. 4d. swd. Arnold's (Rev. T. K.) Demosthenes' Oration on the Crown, 4s. ed. cl. Backker's (Mdile). Petis if Phâtre, 19mo. 5s. sheep.

Broadline Drawing Book, Eighty Drawings, obl. 4s. pl., 7s. ed. col. Clarker's (B. Beaucil en Prose et or Verse, 3c. 19mo. 5s. dd. cl. Clarker's (B. Beaucil en Prose et or Verse, 3c. 19mo. 5s. dd. Chitty's (E) The Law Manual, 7th ed. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. cl. Clarker's (Dr. Adami Commentary, Vol. VI. 8vo. 10s. ed. cl. Clarker's (Br. Adami Commentary, Vol. VI. 8vo. 10s. ed. cl. Clarker's (Br. Adami Commentary, Vol. VI. 8vo. 10s. ed. cl. Clarker's (Br. Adami Commentary, Vol. VI. 8vo. 10s. ed. cl. Clarker's (Br. Adami Commentary, Vol. VI. 8vo. 10s. ed. cl. Clarker's (Br. Adami Commentary, Vol. VI. 8vo. 10s. ed. cl. Clarker's (Br. Adami Commentary, Vol. VI. 8vo. 10s. ed. cl. Clarker's (Br. Adami Commentary, Vol. VI. 8vo. 10s. ed. cl. Clarker's (Br. Adami Commentary, Vol. VI. 8vo. 10s. ed. cl. Clarker's (Br. Adami Commentary, Vol. VI. 8vo. 10s. ed. cl. Clarker's (A. C.) Eissertation on Curren Polity, and ed. 12mo. 3s. ed. Ducker's (A. C.) Dissertation on Curren Polity, and ed. 12mo. 3s. ed. Ducker's (A. C.) Dissertation on Curren Polity, and ed. 12mo. 3s. ed. Ducker's (A. C.) Eissertation on Curren Polity, and ed. 12mo. 3s. ed. Ducker's (A. C.) Eissertation on Curren Polity, and ed. 12mo. 3s. ed. Ducker's (A. C.) Eissertation on Curren Polity, and ed. 12mo. 3s. ed. Cledwards (C.) First Greek Reader, 8th ed. 12mo. 4s. cl. Edwards (C.) First Greek Reader, 8th ed. 12mo. 3s. ed. Edwards (C.) First Greek Reader, 8th ed. 12mo. 3s. ed. Edwards (A. C.) First Greek Reader, 8th ed. 12mo. 3s. ed. Ewstral (Br. C.) First Greek Reader, 8th ed. 12mo. 3s. ed. Ewstral (Br. C.) First Greek Reader, 8th ed. 12mo. 3s. ed. Ewstral (Br. C LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS

THE following letter from Capt. M'Clure to Sir George Back-which has been put at our disposal -although in some measure anticipated by Capt. Collinson's despatches, is yet highly interesting, as illustrative of Capt. M'Clure's determination to do all in his power to carry out, at all risks, the great object of his expedition.—

" Kotzebue Sound, July 28, 1850. "My dear Sir George,-I wish to give you a slight outline of our proceedings since quitting

Plymouth; also to put you in possession of what I mean to attempt in the event of my not again meeting with Collinson, which is at present a very uncertain affair. After quitting Plymouth, in about a week we parted company in a strong gale and thick weather, and did not again see each other until the Straits of Magellan stopped him, beating us only by eight days. On the 20th of April the Gorgon towed us both clear of the Straits, and upon that night we again separated,-she arriving at Honolulu upon the 25th of June, and we upon the evening of the 30th; upon which morning she unfortunately left, leaving me orders to proceed to Cape Lisburne, and then, if seeing nothing of the Enterprise, I have a carte blanche for my future guidance,—the most satisfactory directions he could have left. Consequently, I lost no time at Wahoa, going in on the 2nd of July and sailing the 4th, with three years of all species of provisions, commencing from September; so you will observe that I have taken very good care of myself,—or, rather I have removed all anxiety from the minds of the kind people of England for the space of three (say four) years concerning our fate, a time which I have no idea of dedicating to the study of Polar botany. Now, supposing that I am to follow out my plans, it is my purpose to push to the eastward,—say to 130° merid.,—and then take the first good opening and try for Banks Land. If, however, the water should continue open and give me reason to imagine that by going further east, I could clear the pack, I would do this,—taking great care to avoid being caught in the Bight to the S.E. near Boothia. Should this be successful, my next care would be to reach the northward of Melville Island (having nothing to do with the south side, which comes within the province of Capt. Austen) and scanning as much as practicable among the islands by boats and travelling parties ere the ice breaks up. After that I would try Wellington and other Channels, and endeavour to get down to Jones Sound, and to obtain a passage through,—and so home by Baffin's Bay. Now, with a favourable season to commence upon, which this most certainly is, the long continuance of south-east winds must send the ice to the northward and leave much water. I do not think I should be considered a visionary by stating this might be accomplished in two seasons, so as to enable me to get home in 1852, or certainly 1853. As for looking for winter quarters, it is a question which would not in the least affect my movements; so thoroughly convinced am I that a great part of the navigable season is lost by people being fearful of wintering in the pack, and securing the ship, which might be advantageously employed in prosecuting the object of this Expedition,—so wherever my onward course is stopped there will be my winter quarters. When much is expected, much must be hazarded. In the event of losing my vessel by endeavouring to carry into execution to the utmost their Lordships' intentions, the end to be obtained will, I dare venture to hope, justify the sacrifice. None are better aware than yourself what the anxiety attending such a proceeding will be. I have the matter well considered; my utmost exertions shall be cheerfully given,—the result I leave to the Great Disposer of all events. We have not taken a stud-sail in since 17° south, and we are now in 69° north with them still set. I made a straight course from Wahoa, which I believe is not usual, but I was obliged to attempt something desperate. Collinson told me he was going to 170° and 30° north, before shaping his course. So perhaps I may be still under the influence of some lucky planet. Now, my dear Sir George, if you never hear of me, don't allow my fair fame to be darkened, and ever believe me to be with esteem and regard, your attached ROBT. M'CLURE. "N.B. I have one of the best ship's companies

that ever left the shores of Britain. This is, as you are well aware, one of the greatest satisfactions a commander can possess.

Meantime, we must add that the Colombo Observer gives, under date, Singapore, January 6, the following story,—which it supposes to relate to the party of Sir John Franklin.—"I have it in my power this month to give you later information

of the search which is being prosecuted for the of the search which is being prosecuted for the recovery of Sir John Franklin and his party that even the Admiralty itself is yet possessed did Her Majesty's surveying ship Herald arrived here from the arctic regions, via the Sandwich Island and Hong Kong, and she has the latest account. from the far North. Near the extreme station of the Russian Fur Company they learned from the natives that a party of white men had been en-camped 300 or 400 miles inland, that the Russian had made an attempt to supply them with provisions and necessaries, but that the natives, who are at enmity with the Russians, had frustrated all attempts. No communication could be opened with the spot where they were said to be, as a hostile tribe intervened. From the Esquiman they had this vague story very satisfactorily confirmed,—with the addition that the whites and natives having quarrelled, the former had been murdered. Whether these men spoken of ware or were not Sir John Franklin's company, little hopes can now be entertained of finding them alive,—as their provisions must have been expended one year, and their fuel, which is as necessary, must have all been burned out nearly two years since."—We repeat this story as we find it, -but attach no value to it.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

"THAT the facts of Audubon's life," writes a are sufficiently emblazoned in his magnificent 'Birds of America,' is in great measure, as last week stated in your journal, true. Conas his week season in your journal, the con-nected with these, however, the man had a per-sonality so individual and so interesting as to claim separate memorial. With what intense and enthusiastic patience he laboured in making his collection may be illustrated by the fact, that on one occasion, when returning after an absence of some months, he found the entire collection of his drawings destroyed, and the labours of many years utterly lost,-he set forth to collect and to draw from the beginning, all over again! Then, I think it was, that, impatient of the oldfashioned slow processes of simple water-colour-ing, and the elaborate finish which it involved, he adopted his later method of drawing,-which was, to employ crayons on a thin wash of watercolours for the plumage of his specimens, finishing all the finer articulations with a sharply-cut lead By the use of pencil, too, he defined and completed those massive and rich back-grounds of flowers, branches, &c. which he delighted to introduce into his bird pictures. I do not know whether other ornithological draftsmen have studied, as he did, from the fresh specimen immediately after death;—this he had the habit of arranging on his easel (some have thought in positions too fi tastical and forced) by the aid of needles. On this account, too, a process by which the more delicate tints of the subject could be caught ere they changed became an indispensable requisite.

"But I am rambling away to the birds when I meant to speak of the man. The two, however, were inseparable. More than twenty years ago, when Audubon arrived in Europe, with his portfolio of magnificent drawings, and without the slightest definite plan for their publication, he was certainly one of the most remarkable looking persons and most fascinating companions ever encountered. At that time, besides the eagle look of genius which strikes home to all who have eyes to see, he had the remains of great personal beauty. It was pleasant to watch him as he walked through the streets of Liverpool, with his long black hair curling on his shoulders, and his trowsers of New Harmony cloth, as full as petticoats, to the great edification of passers-by, himself innocently unconscious of any singularity of appearance.-There was no resisting his enthusiasm on his own subject,nor the affectionate and self-engrossed earnests with which he threw himself on the sympathy and good offices of those who welcomed him. brought his forest ways with him,-kept the habita of the birds,-went to roost when candles were lighted at Midsummer, and was up before day dawn, dragging out of their beds (I shivering) recollect) the youngsters who might be under the same roof, to share the walk which he always took mon st sincere the lig was pa while ! drawin He h comma Ameri to was long - and Street his ov Hamp the in more somew not (a But b merely THE

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before sunrise, to watch his friends as soon as they before sunrise, to watch his irienus as soon as they began to stir in their nests.—At that time he kept a most copious journal of all his impressions of England, its things, and its men and women (a somewhat bird's-eye view of society, perhaps); and not only did he invite every one who would to copy it, only and ne invite every one who would to copy it, but in his unsuspiciousness, would read aloud to the parties described his notes of themselves, their the parties described his loves of themserves, their doings, and their conventional un-bird-like ways. How racy and fresh this journal was, may be inferred from the excellent interludes of wild life inferred from the excellent interfudes of which he and adventures which diversify the scientific letter-press of the four volumes describing the 'Birds of America.' Nothing in the old world was unnoticed; but nothing was described in common language or measured according to common standards. It would be a pity if a record so sincere and so graphic should not one day sea blobt. Audubon had a keen, though imperfectly the light. Audubon had a keen, though imperfectly cultivated, sense of other arts besides his own :was passionately fond of music, so far as he could was passonately to do it misses, so that as he could below it,—and loved to have poetry read to him while he was making his birds upon paper (for drawing his rapid process hardly seemed to be). He had all the grace, too, which the perfect command over every limb, great personal symmetry and muscular strength could give.

Even before Audubon came first to London, the American Woodsman had in some degree begun to wane before the gentleman Naturalist. to wane before the gentleman Naturalist. Including hair had been cut off—the ample pantalons taken in—the journal was locked up:
—and while he was living in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, I recollect his bewailing his own degeneracy in getting up for a run to Hampstead 'so hate as five in the morning.'—As the interests of publication deepened, he became more and more engrossed by his task,-perhaps somewhat exacting of a sympathy which could not (after the first novelty was over) keep step and time with his exclusive pursuits and raptures. But by all who knew him, to the last hour of their knowledge Audubon must be recollected, not merely as among the men of adventure and men of genius, whom they have been favoured to converse with."

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

THE Times of Saturday last contains a letter from a Correspondent at Vienna, dated February 9th, from which letter the following is an

ary 9th, from which letter the following is an extract.—

As everything connected with the sources of the Nile is Bely to prove interesting to the British public, I must not omit to inform you that I have to-day had an interview with Dr. Knoblicher, the Pope's Vicar-General in Central Africa, who, after having passed some years among the Baronites, in the Lebanon, founded an establishment at Khartum, at which city the main river separates into the White and Blue Nile. Along the former the Rev. Doctor travelled to within 4 deg. 9 min. of the equator. He twice seemede a mountain called Logwek, in the latitude above mentioned, and saw the Nile trending away in a south-westerly direction, until it vanished between two mountains. The last natives he met with, the Bary negroes, informed him that beyond those mountains at 1 deg. 45 min. north latitude 200 French metres broad (about 525 English feet) and from 3 to 5 mètres deep. Dr. Knoblicher, a native of Mezzofanti, is of opinion that the source of the Nile is to Mezofanti, is of opinion that the source of the Nile is to Mezofanti, is of opinion that the source of the Nile is to Mezofanti, is of opinion that the source of the Nile sea by the fact that the river was rising on the 16th of January, which he considers as a consequence of the rainy season having set in in districts much farther south. Dr. Knoblicher left Khartum on the 13th of November, 1849, zached the country of the Bary negroes, whom he estimates at about 2.000,000, on the 16th of January, 1850, and arrived at Khartum again the 7th of March. The enterprising and intelligent traveller's journal is most interesting; with true German patience he has noted, frequently six times in an hour, all the changes in the direction of the wind, the peculiarities of the vegetation, the appearance of the leavenly bodies, &c.; in short, everything which can possibly to fine severence filling up the map of Africa published by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge agreeaby to the surface of a chronometer before he s

The spot to which Dr. Knoblicher thus suc-

ceeded in penetrating is several miles higher up | the stream than the extreme point reached, in 1841, by the second Turco-Egyptian Expedition sent by the late Mohammed Ali Pasha to discover the source of the Nile, -in which Expedition M. d'Arnaud and M. Werne took part; and the ex-plicit information now furnished by him respecting the upper course of the river sets at rest the question as to whether it came from the east or from the south, arising out of the conflicting statements of those two travellers.

statements of those two travellers.

I may add, that the course of the river above 4° N. lat., as described by Dr. Knoblicher, corresponds very closely with that which is marked in the map of 'The Upper Nile according to Dr. Beke's Hypothesis,' published in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal for October, 1848, Vol. xlv. No. 90, in illustration of a paper 'On the Course of the Nile in the Mountains of the the Sources of the Nile in the Mountains of the Moon,' contained in the same number of that journal. I am, &c. CHARLES BEKE. February 18.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Whatever fears existed in odd nooks and corners of the public mind as to the stability of the Palace of Industry, may now, we conceive, be held to be at an end. During the past week the last tests have been applied to the structure without producing the slightest sign of weakness in any part. The galleries, as many of our readers well know, are formed by a series of bays, 24 feet square,—so that each bay contains 576 square feet of surface. By experiment and calculation, Mr. Brunel and other eminent engineers have found that persons standing in a crowd afford an average pressure of 50 lb. to the square foot; and that the heaviest men, when closely jammed together, will not afford more than a hundred weight to the same area. So that the greatest possible weight that could be concentrated in any one bay of the gallery—even were there no part of the space occupied by coun-ter, railing and articles exhibited—would not reach 29 tons; while each of the four columns supporting the bay of gallery has been tested by a pressure of 15 tons. Each bay is, therefore, calculated to sustain about three times the weight that can ever be placed upon it by the existing arrangements. So far as to dead weight. The power of each compartment to resist weight combined with movement, regular and irregular, was also tested with great severity. Three hundred workmen were crowded into the narrow space, passed over it at a walk, a run, and a trot, backwards and forwards, hither and thither. The elasticity of the gallery was beautifully exhibited. The wrought-iron binders played up and down very slightly with the vibrations of the floor, but the deflexion of the girders was almost inappreciable to the nicest tests of science. The corps of Sappers and Miners afterwards ruit to the nicest tests of science. wards put it to the severer test of a regular military march, performed in close column. This settled the question of stability, and all the eminent enthe question of stability, and all the eminent en-gineers who were present expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. These experiments, and the result of the ten days' storm in January, which failed to shake a pillar or unroof a yard of the glass surface, leave no further room, so far as scientific knowledge and actual trial of strength can assure the timid, for popular misgiving. To all appearances, the edifice is as strong as it is un-questionably beautiful. questionably beautiful.

From the Palace of Industry to the capital of From the Palace of Industry to the capital of industry the transition is easy. Quitting Hyde Park for the streets, we are met at almost every turn with suggestions for temporary or permanent improvements. Not again to refer to the abominations of the Serpentine—no attempt to cleanse which foul pond is yet apparent—or to the toll-bar which still barricades the road in front of the great edifice-let us look at the thoroughfare into which we issue from its walls of glass, thoroughfare is one of the main arteries of London, -and is about a mile and a half in length, reckon-

Acre,—and these are again subdivided into a great number of Louisa Terraces, Victoria Places, Queen's Rows, and so forth. The numerical ordering fol-lows this absurd distribution, not less to the confusion of the native than of the stranger. Our street nomenclature, indeed, requires a complete revision. We have no wish to see every house, as in Prussian towns, bearing a separate number; but we should, if it were possible, like to see every distinct street with a distinct name,—and no one street with more than one name. There are few things in which our national invention seems so much at fault as in such appellations. It is as amusing to see the number of John Streets, James's Streets, Henry Streets, and Charles Streets which the older parts of London boast, as it is, in the more modern parts of London boast, as it is, in the more modern suburbs, to see poverty of thought looking like-loyalty in the multitude of Royal Circuses, Queen's Crescents, Victoria Villas, and Albert Squares which everywhere abound. Our children in America have inherited, with our other solid and America have inherited, with our other soil and stolid qualities, a plentiful lack of invention in this particular. As the Englishman who builds his house in a pit is pretty sure to call it Mount Pleasant, or, if opposite to a dead wall, Prospect Place,—so the Yankee builds his Ilium on a crag of the Alleghanies and his Rome in the midst of a swamp. A new street nomenclature is a thing much to be desired; but as its introduction must be a work of time, we would suggest a few minor improvements, which may be carried into effect ere our visitors arrive. Let the names of the chief thoroughfares,—as the Strand, Piccadilly, Oxford Street, New Road, and others of the same class, be first painted legibly at every street corner and also on the glass of the lamp standing at each corner. This would enable the stranger to find his way by night as well as by day. Cross streets should have, in addition to their own names, that of the principal streets into which they empty themselves. These changes would be worth making if it were only in behalf of the Post Office service. Next in importance to a proper naming of the streets, will be the care to prevent their obstruction. With its present traffic there are some streets in London which it would be rashness some streets in London which it would be rashness itself to calculate on passing in any reasonable time. But fancy the state of Cheapside, Tothill Street, or Ludgate Hill when we shall have an extra million of sight-seeing, locomotive persons in the streets! The area in front of St. Paul's is now thrown open to the public; but as a boon to the idler and the curious rather than as a general convenience. What is wanted is, the removal of the iron rails and the opening of that additional space. The Dean and Chapter have contrived space. The Dean and Chapter have controlled to do pretty nearly nothing while pretending to do something. Every means should be adopted to prevent the stoppage of streets in the coming summer. Paving and repairs should be completed now,—cab-stands removed into bye-streets,—turnpike gates, of course, removed into the suburbs,— and a stricter set of regulations made for the omnibuses. Lastly, means should be taken to keep the streets well swept and well watered. As there will be a vast amount of cab-riding in the summer, we would suggest a very needful change in the cab regulation,—the removal of the three-mile boundary line to a radius of five miles from the Post Office. This would do away with a thousand daily disputes about back fares and overcharges; and in our opinion would be a boon to the proprietors themselves,—as many persons now refrain from using cabs because they do not choose to subject themselves to the alternative of an unjust charge or a quarrel with the cabman. This is a reform which borrows only an incidental argument from the coming influx of strangers: sooner or later it must be made on its own merits.

It is not long since we announced to our readers that an initiatory movement was at length about to be made towards raising a fund for the purpose of endowing an institution for the benefit of those old servants of literature and the fine arts, the ing from Prince's Gate to Drury Lane. Yet, in this short distance its name is changed nearly a dozen times,—Kensington Road, Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner, Piccadilly, Coventry Street, Leicester Square, Cranbourne Street, and Long a piece of ground in the country for building on,

and to write a new five-act play as a further contribution to the ways and m ens, Jerrold, Forster, and the company of well-known amateurs connected with them having volunteered to play the new drama in several of our large towns. The play was read by Mr. Macready to the amateur actors on Thursday night, and the several parts were distributed for study.—
As yet, we believe, the details of the theatrical campaign are not arranged; but it is probable that a handsome sum of money will be raised by the performances.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having failed to interfere with the Taxes on Knowledge—though urged to do so, not only by authors and publishers in the name of literature, but also by the Manchester and Leeds Chambers of Commerce in the interests of trade,-a number of persons, including many well-known writers, members of parliament, and others, have formed themselves into an Association having for its object the repeal of these obnoxious imposts. The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson has been chosen President of the Association.

The plans of the Corporation for a new cattle market, and for various improvements in the City connected with the enlargement of Smithfield, are now on view in Cheapside,-where they com mand a considerable share of public attention. That the alterations, as exhibited in the model, with its accompanying plans, diagrams, and eleva-tions, would improve the neighbourhood of Snow aons, would improve the neighbourhood of Snow Hill, Cow Cross, and Newgate, there can be no doubt. Where there is so much filth, fever, and dilapidation, it is quite delightful to see, even on paper, a prospect of wide streets, model lodging-houses, fountains of fresh water, and whe accomhouses, fountains of fresh water, and other appearances of health, cleanliness, and comfort. But we know that all these pleasant things are there to cover the central evil,—and in part to reconcile men's minds to its continuance. We should be glad enough to get the wash-houses, the widened streets, and the homes for artisans, -but not on the express condition of retaining the great slaughter-houses in the heart of London. The chief abomination must be removed. The public will remember that the City authorities propose to repay themselves the half million and more which ey now offer to expend out of a tax on meat. Magnificent as the proposal looks in their specification, it amounts to no more than this :- the Corporation is willing to spend about 600,000l. of the public money in improving the city and per-petuating their pet nuisance. We shall be much petuating their pet nuisance. We shall be much mistaken if the municipal authorities succeed in obtaining the necessary suffrage on any such

The public have heard a good deal during the st three or four years on the subject of railways in India; but we imagine that few people not closely acquainted with that country have any just idea of the extremely primitive nature of the present means of transit between even the most considerable cities of Bengal, or in fact of any other part of the territories of the East India Company. great post road, for example, between Agra and Bombay—the route by which all the correspond-ence for the Overland Bombay Mail is conveyed from the whole of the north-west provinceslittle better than a mere scratch across the face of the country; and is almost always rendered in some parts impassable for several days during the monsoon months, from May to August. We have now before us the prospectus of a new company just formed at Calcutta, called the "Calcutta and Benares Passenger and Parcel Delivery Company," and a few facts from this very business-like document will assist our readers to understand at least a little the circumstances of Indian life. Benares. we need scarcely say, is one of the largest and most important cities in Upper India. It is about 400 miles from Calcutta; and the road between the two places is perhaps the best in India. We must not conclude, therefore, that even the moderate speed of this new company is to be taken as a fair sample of locomotive celerity in India. It is probable that the rate of travelling on any road except the Benares turnpike would be at most not more than half as fast as on that particular route. The Passenger Company announce that on the

1st of November 1850 they commenced running one coach between Calcutta and Benares. coach is constructed to carry two inside passengers coach is constructed to carry two inside passengers sitting or reclining, and two outside passengers (four in all), and will be propelled by bearers (i. e. native footmen) or pulled by horses. Four hours' rest will be allowed daily, and the passenger will be certain of reaching his destination on the sixth day." The fares are "six annas (about ninepeace) per mile for an inside seat, with twenty seens (about forty pounds) of luggage." At these rates, the expense of a ride from Benares to Calcutta would be about 15t. for a single person, to which of courses must be added the cost of living for the six days. The company also announce that they have a bullock train for heavy goods, which performs the same journey in twelve days. There is also a N.B. -"Express dawks (i. e. posts) laid at one hour's notice, at eight annas (about one shilling) per mile for twelve men." The meaning of which is, that the company will provide twelve expert native bearers to any gentleman who wants to travel express on the Benares road, and for these the charge will be one penny per mile per man. Surely, few facts could show more plainly than this the extreme cheapness of manual free labour in the East Indies. When Mr. Emerson, the American, lately returned to his own country from England, he informed a Boston audience that Englishmen were not content unless they could be carried from place to place with the velocity of a cannon-ball. Now, if this was the impression produced by our omnibuses and broad-gauges on a "fast" American, what in the name of wonder must be their effect on people whose utmost rate of velocity is sixty miles a day in a single coach, propelled by running footmen, and carrying two inside and two outside passengers! Well may the East Indians wish devoutly for the rail.

Yet another munificence of Mr. Beaufoy to the City of London Schools claims to be recorded. This is, the endowment of a fund which shall reward the best essayist on Shakspeare (in the widest sense of the word) with certain prizes and privileges. To this intent the sum of 1,000l. was the other day lodged

in the hands of proper securities.

The following is from a correspondent.—"Society and the medical profession have sustained a heavy years in large and successful practice.

loss by the death of Dr. Mackness, at Hastings, on the 8th inst., -where he had been for some died at the comparatively early age of forty-six. During a brief life of active benevolence and professional exertion, Dr. Mackness found time to make some welcome contributions to both medical and general literature. He wrote a work 'On the Climate of Hastings,' of which a second edition has recently been demanded,—' Dysphonia Clericorum' (a treatise on the disease more familiarly known as "the clergyman's sore-throat"),—'The Moral Aspects of Medical Life,'—and a scientific and elaborate Essay on Agricultural Chemistry.— It is, however, on his 'Moral Aspects' that his literary fame must mainly depend. Founded on. rather than a translation of, the 'Akesios' of Prof. Marx, of Göttingen, this work is in every respect the most elevated code of medical ethics extant. While, in the 'Moral Aspects,' the Doctor pays an eloquent but just tribute to the general character of his profession, he unconsciously draws a portrait that will be readily accepted by all who knew him as a faithful resemblance of himself. He was one of those many medical men whose unostentatious, and often unremunerated, labours in the cause of humanity lay a better claim to 'heroworship' than many to whom Mr. Carlyle has conceded it. The estimation in which Dr. Mackness was held by his professional brethren is recorded in the fact that, at the meeting of the Provincial Medical Association, at Worcester, in August 1849, he was nominated, with Dr. Greenhill, of Oxford, and other distinguished members of his profession to prepare a code of Medical Ethics. In the following year, he was selected to write a Monograph of the Medical Topography and Geology of Sussex. Few were so well qualified as he for these tasks, the non-completion of which are not the least of the losses that society and the faculty will have to count by his untimely death."

Thanks to the liberality of booksellers and oth the library forming for the solace of the old Broil of the Charterhouse now numbers, we are informed nearly twelve hundred volumes. One of the med recent accessions is, a gift, from the Queen, of the eighty-six volumes, half-bound, of the Querier,

A few weeks ago we gave our readers some so A lew weeks ago we gave our readers some account of the rivalry of the New York and Liverpool ship-owners. The skill of the two nations in ship building and navigation is about to be put to the test of a regular race. An American house having issued a defiance to our builders to construct vessel, of any size, to sail against one of Yanke build—the owners of the fleetest ship to carry of build—the owners of the nectess same to carry the the vanquished one as the prize of victory—the vanquished one has taken up the challenge. The Liverpool firm has taken up the challenge. The interest of the Derby or the St. Leger fades before the excitement of such a contest as this. No particular instance of rivalry between England and the United States has occurred to compare with this trial of strength since the engagement of the Shannon and the Chesapeake. The work of demolition is proceeding rapidly in

Paris in the neighbourhood of the Hôtel de Ville Very soon the approach to the building will be worthy of the edifice itself, and air and light will be admitted where they were never enjoyed before. Forty-three houses have been for this object devoted to destruction. Among these, there are none over which antiquaries will have to mourn; a fortunate but rare occurrence, -the views of that class being but too often at variance with those of the utilitarian reformer. One house only, No. 29, in the Rue de la Tixeranderie, may be said to possess some historical interest as having been the abode of the burlesque poet Scarron. It was in his two little rooms, looking on the street, that some of the most eminent wits of his day held joyous meetings, which were not without fluence on the great literary movements of the seventeenth century in France. Over these parties Madame Scarron presided; and she imparted to them that dignity and decorum which at a later day, as Madame de Maintenon, she was to introduce at the court of Louis the Fourteenth. —On the very spot where these houses now stand stood, in 1392, the Hôtel of the Sire de Craon, famous for the attempted assassination of the Constable, Olivier de Clisson. After the failure of his project and his escape into Brittany, his goods were confiscated and his house in Paris was razed to the ground. The land on which it stood and the adjoining gardens were given to the Church of St. Jean de Grève as a burial-ground. The burialground has since been converted into a marketplace, -and lastly into a square or place, which, in the course of its numerous vicissitudes of fortune, served for many years as a place of execution for criminals. We are told that when Pierre de Craon's house was pulled down, those courties who wished to pay their court to Charles the Sixth made it a point to be present at the demolition. The spectators of the present day are not of the same rank; but are not less numerous,thanks, we suppose, to that bump of "destruc-tiveness," which all men possess more or less, and which makes every work of demolition so generally attractive.

The corrected census of New York has been published; by which it appears that the population of that city, including Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, amounts to 643,030. The population of these places has increased in the following ratio during the last

| years.— | 1840. | 1845. | 1850. |
|---------------|---------|---------|------------------|
| New York | | 371,223 | 515,394 |
| Brooklyn | 36,233 | 59,558 | 96.850 30.786 |
| Williamsburgh | 5,094 | 11,338 | 30,700 |
| Total | 354,259 | 442,119 | 643,030 |

being an increase in the ten years of 811 per From the same official document we that there are 37,730 dwellings in New York,unar there are 37,730 dwellings in New York, egiving an average of 13½ persons to each dwelling. The productive establishments of New York at the close of 1850 numbered 3,387, employing 53,705 male and 29,917 female hands. During the past year 210,844 passengers arrived at New York from all parts of the world; and as, in accordance with mission pend the protection New Y The lished Michael been ap first in writer member

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the law, the owner or consignee of every vessel is obliged to pay one dollar and a half as commutation money to the Health Commission, the large sum of 316,266 dollars was deposited in the hands of the City Chamberlain to the credit of the Commissioners of Emigration, who are bound to exprotection of the poor emigrant who may arrive at New York in a destitute condition.

New York in a destatute contribution.

The University of Berlin has recently established a class of Stenography, to which Dr. Michaelis, a reporter of the Second Chamber, has been appointed professor. This is, we believe, the first instance of the useful art of the short-hand writer being so honoured. M. Flocon-one of the members of the French Provisional Governmentproposed, it is true, that Stenography should form part of public instruction in France,—but his proposal was rejected.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.
The GALLENY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the
WORKS of BRITISH ARTHST'S is OPEN DAILY, from Ten
ill Five.—Admission, iz. Catalogue, iz.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.
MORNING AND EVENING.
The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAW1965 and SKETCHES IN OILS, comprising works by the most
minomiliting Artists, is 0PEN from Ten till Three, and from
Still Egit.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.—Season
Text. St.

J. L. GRUNDY, Manager.

The EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART at the Gallery of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, No. 5, Fall Mall East, OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Dusk-Admission, SAMUEL STEPNEY, Sec.

"A more interesting and instructive Exhibition, comprising mee first-class works, from a larger number of the highest names in Modern English Art, has perhaps never before been opened in this country."

The ORIGINAL DIORAMA, Regent's Park,—NOW EX-HBITING, Two highly interestine Pictures, each 70 feet broad all Sets high, representing MOUNT ÆTNA, in Sieily, during as Euption; and the ROYAL CASTLE of STOLZENFELS on the Ribne, with various effects. Admission to both Pictures only the Stilling—Children under twelve years, half-price. Open from 7m till duak.

The CLASSIC PANORAMA of the NILE—EGYPTIAN HALL PICCADILLY.—A vivid realization of all that is picuresque in seenery, grand in architecture, and interesting in deal, throachout the three countries of Egypt, Nubia, and Elhoja at 14 rhree and Elght o'clock, with a Lecture by Mr. Hingston; at Twelve-clock with explanatory notes by Selim Aga, anitive of Central Africa.—Stalla, Sat. Pit. 1s. 6d.; Balcony, Is.—Replete with information. A most interesting and instructive childina.—The Times.

HOLY LAND.—NEW DIORAMA.—The Painters of the Panoman of the Nile beg to announce, that they will open, in a few dap, at the Gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, 25, Pall Mall, a GRAND MOVIND DIORAMA of SHIRA and PALLESTINE, conveying the speciator from Egypt, Still And Pallestine, conveying the speciator from Egypt, to the Promised Land and the City of Jerusalem; thence, carrying his to the aboves of the Moditerranean, past Acre, Tyre, Sidon, and Beyrout, to Lebanon; then through Galilice to Samaria.

NOW OPEN, TOURISTS' GALLERY, HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT ROOM, Haymarket.—Mr. CHARLES MARSHALLS GEAT MOVING DIORA MA, illustrating the Grand Routes of a TOUR THROUGH EUROPE, is now exhibiting daily, at Three and Eight o'clock.—Admission, i.e. Keserved Seats and Freed Boxes may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Koyal Library, 33, 68 Bead Street, and at the Box-effice of the Tourists Gallery.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street, Waterloo Fine.—The New Moving Diorann, illustrating "OUR NATIVE LAND," or England and the Seasons, is NOW OPEN daily, in Land, which was a sparate Exhibition from the Overhald Mare Gallery, forming a separate Exhibition from the Overhald Mare Gallery, forming a separate Exhibition from the Overhald Mare Gallery, forming a separate Exhibition from the Overhald Mare Gallery, forming a separate Exhibition.—Admission, Iz; Salls, as del; Reserved Seats, 3z cach.—The Dioranna of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras 44 Gallery Market Carlos (1988), 2z del; Reserved Seats, 3z cach.—The Dioranna of the Gallery Market Carlos (1988), 2z del; Reserved Seats, 3z cach.—Seaton (1988), 2z del; Reserved Seats, 3z cach.—Seaton (1988), 2z del; Reserved Seats, 3z cach.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 13.—Sir B. Brodie, V.P., in the chair. A paper was read 'On Rubian and its Compounds,' by Edward Schunck.

successful ascent of the cataract of the White Nile which had stopped the further progress of D'Arnaud. The expedition, consisting of the missionaries Dr. Knoblicher (Vicar), Don Angelo Binco, and Don Emanuel Pedemonte, started with seven vessels from Khartum, on Nov. 13, 1244. On the 14th Law 1850, the great cata. 1849. On the 14th Jan. 1850, the great cataract was for the first time luckily ascended, under the guidance of their bold pilot Suleiman Abu Zaid, favoured by a strong north wind. Immediately above the cataract the navigation of the river was rendered extremely difficult by sandbanks, and higher up by rocks. At the village of Tokiman, the surprise of the natives at the sight of the vessels and of the white men was amusing. The party arrived at Logwek on the 16th of January, where Dr. Knoblicher ascended a lofty granite hill, from the top of which the White Nile could be seen stretching away to the south west, and in the distant horizon the summits of a range of lofty mountains could be distinctly traced. At the 4° of lat., the Nile was 200 yards broad, and from two to three deep.—In the second African paper, the Rev. D. Livingston communi-cated, through the London Missionary Society, an account of another large lake, 150 to 200 miles to the northwards of Lake Ngami, the discovery of which was announced last year, and for which Mr. Livingston received the second prize of the Society. The new lake contains large islands, Society. The new lake contains large islands, on one of which Sebetoane, the well-known chief, The two lakes are connected by a rapid stream, the Teoge. The inhabitants around this lake are said to be in communication with the Portuguese settlements on the const. Mr. Living-ston intended proceeding again shortly to the north on a visit to the chief.—The papers read were, 'Remarks by Col. P. Yorke, on the use of the Aneroid Barometer,' with tables; and 'The ascent of Popocatepetl in Mexico, by E. Thornton, Esq., and party.'

Geological.—Feb. 5.—Sir C. Lyell, President, in the chair.—J. Inglis, Esq. M.D., was elected a Fellow.—The following communication was read:
—'On the Silurian Rocks of the South of Scotland, and their probable Connexion with the Crystalline rocks of the Highlands, by Sir R. I. Murchison.— Having explained in an introduction the extent to which rocks of Silurian age had been recognized in the south of Scotland by Mr. C. Moore and other geologists, the author first described a tract of Ayrshire, near Girvan, where they prevailed, and to which as well as to other tracts Prof. Sedgwick had drawn attention at the last meeting of the British Association, and to many fossils which had been named by Prof. M Coy. He next adverted to the fortunate coincidence of the geological name "Silurian" with an historical fact recited by Hector Boethius, that the tracts of Ayr, &c., in which the best organic remains of primeval life occur, are those which were inhabited by a portion of the brave British people, the Silures, "so tion of the brave British people, the Silures, "so noisome to the Romans." By the help of a coloured map and sections, it was indicated that in the country between the north bank of the Girvan Water and the south bank of the Stinchar River, the strata consisting (in ascending order) of schists and limestones, conglomerates and shelly sandstones, orthoceratite and graptolite flagstones, are thrown into rapid undulations by several anticlinals, and also much fractured and disturbed by the eruption of igneous rocks, including serpentine, hypersthene or diallage, greenstone, &c. The lowest organic remains, occurring in limestones and schist, are assimilated to those of Llandeilo or Bala, and are considered to be of the same age as those of the limestones of Peebles-shire, described by Prof. James Nicol, who was the companion of Sir R. I. Mur-chison in his last tour in the south of Scotland, and to whom great obligations are expressed. Coarse conglomerates and sandstones, the latter loaded with typical fossil shells, succeed, which, on the whole, have the aspect and characters of those

a younger age, Sir Roderick is disposed to think, although the sections are not clear, that the schistose strata laden with the well-known Dudley fossil Calymene Blumenbachii, and the flagstones containing Orthoceratites, Cyrtoceras or Phragmoceras, with Graptolites, are overlying, and probably referable to the base of the Upper Silurian rocks. Transverse sections of Dumfries-shire, where graptolite schists abound, showed the great changes of tolite schists abound, showed the great changes of mineral structure wherever strata of the same age passed from one district to another; and it was stated that the anticlinal and synclinal folds are so very numerous, short, and highly complicated, that as yet it has been found impossible to decide upon the geological axis of the country. The oldest zone of former life (the lowest Silurian of Scandinavia, Bohemia, and North Wales) has not been recognized in Scotland. The author believes that, after countless folds and repetitions, and after exhibiting a great variety of mineral character, the mass of the Lower Silurian rocks is overlaid on the south, and notably in Kircudbright, by schists of the age of the Wenlock shale or lower part of the Upper Silurian. The Ludlow rocks or uppermost Silurian, as well as the lower members of the old red sandstone, being absent, it is suggested, that the south of Scotland must have been raised into land at a very early period.—In the raised into land at a very early period.—In the second part of the memoir, to be read at the ensuing meeting, an endeavour will, however, be made to show that the true equivalents of the Ludlow rocks may still be found on the southern edge of the Highlands, and that the Lower Silurian may also there exist, although in a metamorphic condition.

ASIATIC.—Feb. 1.—Prof. H. H. Wilson in the chair.—Prof. Wilson read a number of Notes which he had written in relation to some curious Persian MSS, lately purchased for the Library of the East India Company. The documents originally be-longed to Mr. R. E. Roberts, who in 1784-5, held the office of Persian interpreter either to the Government of Bengal or to the Commander-in-Chief; and they serve to elucidate some historical events of the last century, especially those arising out of the political relations first established with Meer Jaffier and his successor, Kasim Ali Khan. Prof. Wilson observed that, although they may not add materially to our knowledge, yet they possess some interest as being original and authentic, while at interest as being original and authentic, while at the same time they are to some extent new. The earliest are of the time of Meer Jaffier,—the later are letters of Kasim Khan. Some of these had been already translated in Vansittart's Memoirs; and those which had not, have now been translated by Mr. Shakespear. One of the most curious is, a letter referring to a fact which appears to have been unknown to, or concealed by, cotemporary historians. It is a letter from Shitáb Rai, a well-known character of the time to Warren Hastings. known character of the time, to Warren Hastings, known character of the time, to warren Hastings, detailing his efforts to get possession of a document bearing the seals of Jaffier Khan, Sadik Ali Khan (Miran), and Col. Calliaud, in which a lac of rupees and an estate were offered to Khandi Raj, the Secretary of Shah Alum, on condition of his effecting the death or capture of Shah Alum. The Professor said that such an offer was by no means inconsistent with the character of Mear Laffier or inconsistent with the character of Meer Jaffier or his son Miran; but that it was highly improbable that Col. Calliaud should have put his seal to it, except in ignorance. The letter is not dated, and the period to which it refers can, therefore, only be surmised. There might have been some reason for such an attempt in 1759, when Shah Alum made his first incursion; but it is more probable that it occurred at a later epoch, when Shah Alum was required from Patra, and marched towards. was repulsed from Patna, and marched towards Moorshedabad, to the great alarm of Meer Jaffier and his son Miran. There is no doubt that Colonel Calliaud commanded in the operations against Shah Alum on the latter occasion, although the author of the Siyar Mutakherin mentions Clive as being the general on this and on the former occasion; but GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 10.—Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., President, in the chair.—J. A. Warre, although the author does not profess to speak of them except as true "Lower Silurian," in the whole, have the aspect and characters of those very same Persian characters represent both names, although the author does not profess to speak of them except as true "Lower Silurian," in be read Kalio, Klio, or Kliv. Both these generals, the sense first employed by him. From the interest profess to speak of them except as true "Lower Silurian," in the sense first employed by him. From the interest profess to speak of the vowel points being omitted the name may of them except as true "Lower Silurian," in the sense first employed by him. From the interest profess to speak of the vowel points being omitted the name may of the sense first employed by him. From the interest profess to speak of the vowel points being omitted the name may of the sense first employed by him. From the interest profess to speak of the vowel points being omitted the name may of the caradoc group of England and Wales; although the author does not profess to speak of the vowel points being omitted the name may of the caradoc group of England and Wales; although the author does not profess to speak for the vowel points being omitted the name may of the caradoc group of England and Wales; although the author does not profess to speak for the vowel points being omitted the name may of the caradoc group of England and Wales; although the author does not profess to speak for the vowel points being on the form of the caradoc group of England and Wales; although the author does not profess to speak for the vowel points being on the form of the caradoc group of England and Wales; although the author does not profess to speak for the vowel points being on the form of the caradoc group o

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being Sahib jang, and that of Calliaud, Saif jang.—The letters of Kasim Ali are of less novelty; but some of them possess interest as showing that the Bengal Government had at one time contemplated the recovery of Cuttack from the Mahrattas, until this public object was lost sight of in the private and personal contentions of members of Government.—A curious instance of the confusion in the names of Clive and Calliaud when written in Persian characters, was exhibited in a silver seal, belonging to N. Bland, Esq., a member of the Society, which had hitherto been looked on as the seal of Clive. The addition of the native title Saif jang now proved that this relic was the seal of Calliaud.

Society of Antiquaries.—Feb. 6.—The Bishop of Oxford, V.P., in the chair.—W. H. Cooper, Esq. was elected a Fellow.—Mr. Butterworth presented to the Museum a portion of the tessellated pavement recently discovered in digging, the foundations of new houses in Gresham Street. It contained no pattern; and was remarkable chiefly for its age, and for the extraordinary firmness and strength of the concrete in which the small square stones were embedded,-the lime, which entered into the composition of it, having been excellent, and no doubt used while quite hot, —Mr. Wylie, of Fairford, sent for exhibition some additional specimens of Anglo-Saxon anti-quities found in his neighbourhood, consisting of portions of weapons and personal ornaments. Among the former were two steel bosses of shields, and an interesting specimen of a sword of the same metal, but much corroded. The hilt and scabbard were both wanting, having rotted away; but the bronze chape and termination had been preserved with little injury. It was about a yard long, with a broad heavy blade; and one hand would hardly have been capable of wielding it. Nevertheless, it was clearly not a two-handed weapon. Some of the fibulæ and beads were in a very perfect state; the former were of silver and bronze,—the latter of glass and stone. It did not appear that any gold ornaments had been found; but, we apprehend, that the excavations at Fairford are not yet complete.—A paper by Lieut. Thomas, who is engaged on the trigonometrical survey of the North of Scotland, was read,—the subject being, the Celtic remains in the Orkneys, which have never been fully examined, and are very abundant. The first portion was introductory and general; but towards the conclusion of that part selected for the evening, Lieut. Thomas entered into some interesting details respecting the circle of Brogar or Broghair, which he had examined with the assistance of Mr. Petrie, so well versed in the antiquities of the period. Not a few of the Pictish dwelling-places were far below the present level of the earth, and were con-structed of stone. The author had taken great pains with his subject, and had illustrated it most abundantly by plans and drawings, with which the table and walls were covered.—The conclusion of the reading was deferred.

Feb. 13.—Sir R. H. Inglis, V.P., in the chair.

Mr. C. W. Martin was admitted a Fellow.—It was announced from the Council that Mr. Hallam, in consequence of his recent bereavements, wished at the next anniversary to relinquish the office of Vice-President, which he has filled for the last thirty years; having been a member of the Society for more than half a century, and having during that period contributed many papers to its Transactions. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Payne Collier, seconded by Mr. Bruce, expressive of respect for Mr. Hallam, sincere sympathy with his afflictions, and sorrow at his retirement. It was adopted unanimously in a very full room.—The Secretary read the conclusion of Lieut. Thomas's paper on the Celtic remains in the Orkney Islands examined or discovered by him in the course of his recent inspection for the Government Survey. It was illustrated by a variety of drawings and plans,—engravings of most of which will accompany the paper when printed in the 'Archaeologia.' Feb. 20.—Lord Mahon, President, in the chair.—A letter was read from Mr. Hallam, in return for

the resolution adopted at the last meeting on his

intended retirement from the office of Vice-President at the approaching anniversary. It stated that he should, nevertheless, continue a member, and aid the proceedings of the Society by every means in his power. It was ordered to be entered on the minutes.—Mr. J. Butterworth exhibited a formidable weapon, of about the period of the Civil Wars, consisting of a fire-lock and a battle-axe, the handle of the latter forming the barrel of the former. It consisted of copper or brass, gilt, and of steel,—and was a very deadly instrument.—Mr. Reede laid before the Society, for information regarding its use, a small bronze box, which probably had been employed as a reliquary. It shaped like a pack of wool as tied up for sale; and could not be very ancient,-certainly not older than the Norman period. It had an opening at the top, and must originally have had a lid, which had not been found. It came from the West of England, and, we understand, had been dug up with some other curious objects.-Sir H. Ellis furnished two papers, one especially interest-ing. It related to the distinguished prisoners in ing. It related to the distinguished prisoners in the Tower near the commencement of the reign of the raying of the Earl of James I.; among whom the names of the Earl of Northumberland, Lords Grey and Cobham, and Sir Walter Raleigh will be familiar. Sir W. Wade, then Lieutenant of the Tower, was minutely directed by the Privy Council, including Lords Ellesmere and Buckhurst, in what way he should dispose of and confine the individuals in his custody,-what exercise he should allow them,-and what visitors he should permit to see them. Lady Raleigh and her sons might remain with Sir Walter during the day; but at night-fall she was to quit the prison for her private dwelling on Tower Hill.—The second paper of Sir H. Ellis had rela-tion to the third series of his 'Historical Lettion to the carres of his Historical Levers, '—and was an earnest remonstrance by the Bishop of Bangor to Henry VIII., through "Master Secretary Cromwell," against an order from the Privy Council that the Clergy of the diocese should keep no women servants in their houses, by reason of the scandal raised against them. This document was illustrated by a piece

of contemporary evidence from Sir Thomas More. INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS. -Feb. 10.-A paper was read by Mr. J. G. Crace descriptive of the decorations of the well-known public buildings of Munich, including the Glyptotheca, the Pinacotheca, the Royal Palace, and two or three churches. These buildings are already familiar to the public from the publication by Von Klenze, the architect of most of them, and from the repeated notices which have appeared from time to time; but the details of their internal decorations were now for the first time submitted to the profession by Mr. Crace, who described in minute detail the arrangement of the different apartments and the decorations of each individually,—illustrat-ing his remarks by reference to an extensive series of sketches and drawings. In the discussion which ensued, exceptions were taken to the architecture of the buildings at Munich, which appeared to be regarded as unworthy of the decorations lavished on them internally. It was admitted that the external frescoes and arabesques had failed, notwithstanding the superiority of the Bavarian climate to that of England; and that whilst some apartments displayed considerable taste and judgment in the management of colouring and gilding, others were open to serious objections in point of taste. Among the incidental questions elucidated in the discussion was one as to the most desirable tint for walls intended to relieve and display works of sculpture; Mr. Crace approving of the green and red walls of certain rooms in the Glyptotheca, but disapproving of the purple used in the hall of

The subjects for the Royal Gold Medal and for the Medals of the Institute for the year 1851 were

STATISTICAL.—Feb. 17.—Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P., in the chair.—Col. Tulloch read a paper, by Dr. A. S. Thomson, 'On the Statistics of Auckland, New Zealand;' and Mr. Fletcher brought before the notice of the Meeting an abstract of the official returns presented to the Society

by Earl Grey, exhibiting statistics of New Munster and the portions of New Zealand not included in the former paper.

LINNEAN. - Feb. 4. - R. Brown, Esq., in the chair, -A letter was read from Mr. Hartmann describing an unpublished manuscript of Linnæus, existing in the museum of the Society, entitled 'The Dale carlian,' and consisting of an account of a journey by the author in the province of Dalecarlia, in Sweden.—'A Catalogue of Land and Fresh-water Sweden.— A Catalogue of Land and Fresh rate Mollusca, found near Nottingham,' was read from E. J. Lowe, Esq. He made some observations on two genera of New Holland plants,—Kingin and Xanthontica - remarkable for a structure adapted to resist the action of fire which was so often applied to them by emigrants, with the view of destroying them. In Kingia this object is at tained by the formation between the stem and bark, which is composed of the bases of the leaf. stalks, of a series of adventitions which were bound so closely together as to resist all ordinary agents that are destructive to the stems of plants. Xanthontica the bases of the leaf-stalks formed the outer covering as in the last case, and they secreted a resin which bound them so closely together as to preserve the stem from the action of fire or other agents which might be applied to them.—Dr. Iliff exhibited some mice, which had been caught in the Custom House, found to be infected with a fungoid plant which had produced extreme disease of the head and ears.

extreme disease of the head and ears. Feb. 18.—W. Yarrell, Esq., in the chair.—T. Moore, Esq., was elected a Fellow.—A letter was read from B. Clarke, Esq., to the President, on the subject of the position of the carpels in some genera of plants that had not been determined in his recent paper read before the Society.—A paper was read, giving an account of the Aquilaria Aqolacha of Roxburgh, the tree which produces the precious wood known by the name of aloe-wood, Eagle wood, &c., by Messan Dicks and Colebroke. The tree grows in various parts of Hindústan, and also in Cochin China. In order to procure the wood the trees are cut down, and only those portions are cut out of the tissue which contain the scent for which this wood is so highly prized. The wood is powdered and used for burning incense in the temples of China, as also for religious purposes in this country. When distilled it yields an essential oil, which goes under the name of Utur or Uggur. The portions of wood which contain the oil are heavier than water, and are known by their sinking in it. The paper was illustrated by an original drawing of the plant by Dr. Roxburgh.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.-Feb. 3. - J. O. Westwood, Esq., President, in the chair.—The President, in inaugural address, suggested for consideration whether the Society might not be made a medium of exchange of British insects, on the plan adopted, and successfully carried out by the Botanical Society of London. Major Sheppard, and Messa. Sheppard and M'Intosh were elected members. The President nominated as Vice-Presidents for the year 1851, Messrs. Waterhouse, Saunders and Bond.-Mr. Stevens exhibited some rare Papilionidæ, recently received from Mr. Fortune, by whom they were taken in the north of China.—Mr. Saunders exhibited some Lepidoptera from Brazil, remarkable for the great size of their projecting palpi, simulating the appearance presented by the peculiar legs of the genus Polypogon.—The President exhi bited some galls found on vines, sent to him by Sir O. Mosley. In one of these he had found a larva, which appeared to belong to a species of Curculio nide.—Mr. Douglas and Mr. Stainton exhibited some twigs of yew found at Mickleham and Work sop, in which the growth of the terminal buds had been arrested by the attack of an insect causing the formation of knobs by the agglomeration of the leaves. Inside some of those that had been exmined was seen a small Lepidopterous larva, pro-bably the cause of the arrested development; and Mr. Douglas suggested that they might be the larm of Ditula angustiorana which abounded among ye trees in June.—Mr. Lubbock exhibited some sn globular nests, formed in the heads of grassapparently by a spider, but they were untenanted.—Mr. StanBaal.
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ton exhibited a small branch of evergreen oak, the ton exhibited a small brained by the larves of which were ruined by the larves of a Litho-colleta; observing, as a fact which he had noticed, that the Lithocolletas larves feeding in the leaves of deciduous trees passed the winter in the pupa state, deciduous trees passed the winter in the pupa state, but in evergreens they continued in the larva state till the spring.—Mr. Saunders read a memoir '0n the Insects injurious to the Cotton Plant.' The information which he had been able to collect The information which he had been able to collect on this subject was very unsatisfactory; these pests of the cotton planters not having been examined by any professed entomologist.—The paper was accompanied by a plate illustrating the various species of insects that attack the Gossypium.—A collection of Indian insects presented by — Grant, Esq., was on the table; and the President observed, that this addition would make the Society's collection of Indian insects the finest in Europe. tion of Indian insects the finest in Europe.

ETHNOLOGICAL. -Feb. 12. -- Vice-Admiral Sir C. Malcolm, President, in the chair.—The Secretary drew attention to Mr. Catlin's scheme for the formation of a museum of mankind; on which an animated conversation took place,—and the President stated conversation took place,—and the President stated that the subject should be brought forward in the Council.—A paper 'On the Demigods and Demonia of Australia,' by Mr. W. A. Miles, was read. The worship of Baal ranks amongst the oldest and the most generally diffused of ancient superstitions. It is the same as Bala of the Hindés. Ruler of the Air, Lord and Possessor of the Air, is its signification. In ancient times the summits of hills were dedicated to deities whose annes had been forgotten, but which were still names had been forgotten, but which were still

held scred.—
Hecenemus, hunc, inquit, frondoso vertice collem,
Quis Deus incertum est) habitat Deus.—Æn. viii. 351.
In the eastern part of Australia the summit of a
mountain is called Bool-ga; and Baal-Baal is the
name of a place on the Murray; Baal is also the
native word for fire. On the Loddon river the
native speak of a deity named Bin-Beal. Sun
worship was practized among the inhabitants of worship was practised among the inhabitants of Port Jackson when first discovered, and is called Port Jackson when first discovered, and is called Baal. Governor Grey, in his vocabulary of the Swan River, gives "Boyl-ya, a sorcerer, the black witch of Scotland, a certain power of witchcraft. Boyl-ya-gaduk, possessing the power of Boyl-Rese people can transport themselves into the air at pleasure; they can render themselves invisible to all but other Boyl-ya-gaduks. If they have addishe to a native, they can kill him by stealing on him at night and consuming his flesh. All natural illness is attributed to these Boyl-ya-gaduks." The Australians reverence the two pringaduks." The Australians reverence the two principal stars in Orion, which they believe to have been hunters, and the Pleiades to have been young girls. They consider the moon to have been a gris. They consider the moon to have been a back man named Taorang, and the sun Gnoan, or Koan, to be his wife. When a native fears he will be benighted on his return, he propitiates the aminary, his Baal, by placing a lighted stick in the fork of a tree facing the sun, in order to delay sunset, and then in certain faith proceeds home-wards. The rites of Baal were marked by blood wards. The rites of Baal were marked by blood and human sacrifice. Bal-ligan, in the Swan River dialect, is the infinitive mood of the verb, to slay. There is another mysterious being known by the tribes north-west of Moreton Bay, also those at Adelaide and on the Swan River, who is named Koen. He is held in great dread and terror. Acen. He is held in great dread and terror. The name for the sun among the tribes on the eastern coast is Koen. The Hebrew word for priest is Cohen. The Rev. Mr. Threlkeld, in his grammar of the language of the tribes at Lake MQuarrie, says, that "Koen is an imaginary being, in appearance like a black fellow with an immense abdomen, and painted over with white clay, carrying a fire-stick in his hand." The Koen, like the Boyl-va-oraduks, seizes and conclay, carrying a fire-stick in his hand." The Koen, like the Boyl-ya-gaduks, seizes and consumes people. The Koen precedes the arrival of other tribes, and especially so when he assembles them to celebrate their mysteries. The presence of the Koen is known only to the magicians or doctors of the tribe. The Adelaide tribes believe in the existence of Kuin-yo, who is similar in form and complexion to Koen. He appears indeed to be the same as Koen, only his presence causes the death of some one in the tribe. Kuin-yo also means death, which is expressed at the Swan River

by Kain-bi-l; but Kyn, or Kuin-ya, signifies the soul. At Port Jackson the tribes believe in a spirit named Mawn, and fear to touch a corpse lest the Mawn should seize on them in the night.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. - Feb. 11 and IS.—W. Cubit, Esq., President, in the chair.—
The discussion on Mr. A. V. Newton's paper,
'An Inquiry into the Nature of Patent Law Protection, with a view to the better Appreciation and Security of the Rights of Inventors,' was renewed, and continued throughout both evenings.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Jan. 31.—W. Pole, Esq. V.P. in the chair.—'On Peat and its Products,' by Prof. Brande.—A peat bog was described as a superficial stratum of vegetable matter, which as a superficial stratum of vegetable matter, which at different depths is undergoing, or has undergone, various stages of change and decomposition. Its superficial appearance is that of a mass of half-decayed mosses, rushes, heath and grass; the roots having successively died away, though the plants continued to vegetate. The mass is ligneous and imbued with humus and humic acid, among other products of slow decays, and the abundance of imbued with humus and humic acid, among other products of slow decay; and the abundance of moisture pervading the bog affects the character at once of the peat and of the district. The upper layers of the bog are usually loose and fibrous and of a pale brown colour. Beneath the surface the density is found to increase, sometimes to a great extent. At last, the distinct characters of the vegetables cease to be discernible, and the mass appears nearly homogeneous and of a dark brown or blackish colour. Trunks of trees and brown or blackish colour. Trunks of trees and some curious geological phenomena occasionally present themselves. A peat district may be regarded therefore as the consolidated produce of enormous forests and fields of vegetation, amounting in the aggregate to millions of acres. In Ireland alone one-tenth of the surface is covered by peat bog, which if removed would exhibit a soil fit for the operations of agriculture. Prof. Brande then invited attention to different samples of peat taken from the upper, middle, and lower portions of the bog. He particularly noticed the tallow peat of the banks of Lough Neagh, which, from the brilliant flame attending its combustion, is sometimes used as a source of light as well as of heat.—Peat may be rendered valuable, either—

1. From the charcoal which may be obtained from it; or—2. By the various products derivable from what is called its destructive distillation.—When it is desired to convert peat into charcoal, the plan adopted by the Irish Amelioration Society is to carbonize blocks of peat, partially dried on trays of wicker-work, in moveable pyramidal furnaces. The charcoal so obtained varies in character with that of the peat which produces it; and when the peat is compressed previous to its carbonization, which may be well effected by means of a machine invented by Mr. Rogers, and which was explained by reference to a diagram, the resulting charcoal exceeds the density of common wood charcoal. exceeds the density of common wood charcoal. In stove-drying, dense peat loses about one-third, and the light and porus, half of its weight: four tons of dried peat will give about one ton of charcoal. The efficacy of this charcoal in the manufacture of iron, in consequence of the small quantity of sulphur it contains, was mentioned; and its declaring and purifying condition contains. and its deodorizing and purifying qualities experimentally exhibited.—2. The products of the destructive distillation of peat were then described. The elements of peat are essentially those of wood and coal; viz. carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen. If therefore peat were distilled in close vessels, the products obtained, would, as might be expected, resemble the products of a similar opera-tion on coal or wood. Hitherto, however, the expense of such a process in the case of peat has precluded its general adoption. Mr. Reece however has employed for this purpose a blast-furnace, which differs in principle from that in which iron is melted, by having an arrangement to collect the products of combustion; and he has thus succeeded in obtaining ammonia, acetic acid, pyroxylic spirit, tar, naphtha, oils and paraffine, together with large quantities of inflammable gases from the peat. In conclusion, Prof. Brande reviewed the various products of peat and their uses. They appear to be—1. Sulphate of ammonia. This substance is

employed in preparation of carbonate and muriate employed in preparation of carbonate and muriate of ammonia, of caustic ammonia, and in the manufacture of manures and fertilizing composts.—

2. Acetate of lime, which is in constant demand as a source of acetic acid, and of various acetates largely consumed by the calico printers.—3. Pyroxylic spirit (or wood-alcohol) used in vapour lamps, (two of which were exhibited and attention called to the brilliance of the light of feach) and lamps, (two of which were exhibited and attention called to the brilliancy of the light afforded), and in the preparation of varnishes.—4. Naphtha, used for making varnishes, and for dissolving caoutchouc.

—5. Heavy and more fixed oils, applicable for lubricating machinery, especially when blended with other unctious substances; or as a cheap lamp oil, and as a source of lamp black.—6. Paraffine. This when fixed with fatty matter forms a material for candles, samples of which were shown consisting of a mixture of paraffine, sperm, and stearine.

Feb. 7.—The Duke of Northumberland, President, in the chair.—'On Metamorphosis and Metagenesis,' by Prof. Owen.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Feb. 11.—Dr. J. Lee in the chair.—A letter was read from Mr. Edward Clibborn, of the Royal Irish Academy, accompanying a table of Synchronisms in Egyptian and Jewish History.—Dr. Lee exhibited the base of a small bronze statue of Isis nursing Osiris, Mr. Bonomi pointed out that the sculptor had represented the enemies of Egypt bound on the throne of the goddess, on the back of the pedestal the figure of a calf, and over the back of the throne the flowers of the Lotus, or rather Papyrus, as if the stalks of the plant were placed over the seat by way of cushion. Mr. Sharpe pointed out that the cartouch on the sides of the throne was in-scribed with the name of Thothmes, one that is

more frequently found on Scarabei than any other.
Dr. Beke communicated some notes 'On recent Geographical Discoveries in Eastern Africa, illustrated by a large map, on which he had marked the position of the snowy mountains Kilima-dja-aro and Kenia, from the latter of which Dr. Beke entertained little doubt the waters poured into the Nile. Baron von Muller, late Austrian Consul-General in Sennaar, had stated that the natives of the valley of the Bahrel Abyad, between 4° and 5° N. lat., were acquainted with a very lofty white mountain, "whose peaks are completely white," situate at a considerable distance to the south of their country, and in which that river is said to have its origin. Dr. Beke noticed the volcano in an active state of the existence of which in the Waknafi country, north-west of Mount Kenia, Dr. Krapf received information from the natives; also the country of the Uniamezi, in which is said to be a large lake named Usambiro, apparently the lake Zambre of the Portuguese, and according to Dr. Krapf quite distinct from Nyassi, or Niassa. Dr. Krapf quite distinct from Nyassi, or Niassa as the doctor writes it. Dr. Beke agreed with Dr. Krapf, in looking on the country of the Uniamesi, or 'of the moon,' as the central point of division between the waters flowing to the Mediterranean, to the Atlantic, and to the Indian Ocean. This country is to be made the centre of the missionary system now being established in Eastern Africa; the ulterior object of which is said to be, "to extend an equinoctial chain of missionary stations across the whole breadth of the continent, from east to west." The proximate sites of the first stations determined on were shown on the map.

determined on were shown on the map.

The first part of a memoir by Mr. W. D. Nash
'On the Shepherd Kings and Pyramid Builders of Egypt' was read.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mos. Royal Institution, 4 (Laboratory).—'On Animal Chemistry, by Dr. Bence Jones.

 Institute of Actuaries, 7.
 British Architects, as 8.—'On the South Sea Islanda, by Gate Linking, and the Actuaries, 7.
 British Architects, as 8.—'On the South Sea Islanda, by Gate Linking, R.N.—'Adaptation of the Ameroid Barometer to Surveying Purposes in Indin, by G. Buist, Esq. Li, L.D.—'Report on the Southern Fart of the Middle Island, New Zealanda, by Capt. J. L. Scheek, British and Ornanized Beings, by Prof. E. Forbest Of Organized Beings, by Prof. E. Forbest Organized Beings, by Prof. Department of Phacocherus Æthiopicus, by Prof. Department of Phacocherus Athiopicus, by Prof. Greek, by Mr. Grusentifich Plusines.—'On the Royal Border Bridge, Crickled over the River Tweed, on the Line of the York, Newsatie and Berwick Railway, by Mr. G. B. Bruce.

 Royal Institution, 4 (Laboratory).—'On Animal Chemistry, by Dr. Benes Jones.

 Boolety of Arts, 8.—'An Improvement in the Application

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The

of Electro-Magnetism to Clocks, with an Account of the Clock for the Great Exhibition, by Mr. Charles Shepherd. Geological, half-past 8.—'On the Silurian Rocks of Sociation of the Company of the Magnetian Rocks of Sociation of the Magnetian Company of the Mer. P. B. Brodia.—'On the Tagros Range of Western Persia, by W. K. Loftras, Esg.

Royal Institution, 3.—'On some Mechanical Principles, and their Fractical Application, by the Rev. J. Barlow. Antiquaries, 8.

Antiquaries, 8.

Numismatic, 7.

Royal Society of Literature, 4.

Royal Institution, 8.—'On Lighthouses,' by Prof. Cowper. Revol. Brandou. 3.—'On the Non-Metallic Elements,' by Medical, 8.—Election of Officers.

Six Lectures on Astronomy. By George Biddell Airy. Simpkin & Co.

THE readers of the Athenœum are well acquainted with the existence of a Museum at Ipswich for the promotion of the study of Natural History, for which the town stands chiefly indebted to the and liberality of the Brothers Ransome. A long acquaintance with the neighbourhood and with some of the principal promoters of the institution, as well as a sympathy in its professed purpose, induced the Astronomer-Royal to make an offer of his services in the way in which he conceived they could be rendered most useful, by giving a series of lectures to its members on the noble science to which the labours of his life have been devoted; and the present work is compiled-or, to speak more accurately, transcribed—with some unimportant alterations, from the notes of the shorthand writers who were engaged to be present during

Mr. Airy seems to have thought some apology necessary for delivering lectures on a branch of natural philosophy in an institution especially de-voted to the advancement of natural history; and has recourse to an ingenious—but we think superfluous-argument, founded on the analogy of the habits of thought which these two sciences induce, to vindicate the propriety of such a proceeding. We feel some surprise that he should have availed himself of so vague and subjective a ground of connexion, when it was open to him to point out the immediate bearing of the grand physical phenomena of light and heat, the revolutions of the seasons, and the configuration and constitution of the earth, with the aqueous and aerial oceans which encompass it-on the habits, organization and well-being of the various tribes of animated nature which dwell on or near its surface :- all which form so many connecting links between astronomical and natural science. We are unable to con-ceive how upon any philosophical system of arrangement it would be possible to define natural history so called otherwise than as a part of a general description of nature,—or how from such description it would be reasonable to exclude a preliminary consideration of the great framework of the universe in which this earth with all that it contains and the orbs with which it is associated are in a manner set and imbedded.

In a course of six lectures it would not have been possible to exhaust even a general outline of so great and growing a subject as astronomy.

Mr. Airy prescribed to himself the more limited and judicious task of "pointing out simple methods of coarsely observing the fundamental phenomena of astronomy,—describing some of the methods of an astronomical observatory,—indicating the de-grees and kind of evidence of the different parts of the astronomical system,—and explaining the ways of measuring the principal dimensions of the solar

and sidereal systems."

This task is executed in a manner worthy of the author's powers,—with unfailing precision of thought, with a vigour and animation of style seldom surpassed, and with an evident love for his subject, which, if it be the aim of eloquence to exalt the emotions and to persuade the understand-ing, we believe to be of all means of eloquence the most effectual.

We would remark particularly on the care with which the author has guarded against his hearers or readers resting contentedly in the vague impressions raised by the use of general terms,—and his conscientious anxiety to chain down their attention to a true understanding of the subject by bringing to bear on it the convincing test of numerical and metrical exemplification.

In so beaten a track as the author has been compelled to follow, it would be unreasonable to anticipate much originality of illustration. The fact is, that the best illustrations have been long ago appropriated. As a parallel case may be instanced the almost insurmountable difficulty, which the most able modern writers on arithmetic will be ready to confess, of devising any new kinds of examples or problems in which similar ground has not been already taken up by the earlier writers on the subject.—One illustration, however, in Mr. Airy's book strikes us as eminently apt, and is, as far as we can remember, novel. It occurs in his explanation of the mode of determining the distance of the Moon from the Earth by means of observations taken at two different stations on the Earth's surface.

Earth's surface.—
"The distance of the moon is measured by Parallax. This is a technical word, in perpetual use among astronomers. I will explain in as few words and in as familiar manner as I can what Parallax is. There is a pleasing and profitable experiment, which I have often made in my youth. It is this:—If you place your head in the corner of a room, or on a high-backed chair, and you close one eye and allow another person to put a lighted candle upon a table; and if you then try to snuff your candle with one eye shut, you will find that you cannot do it;—in all probability you-will fall nine times out of ten. You will hold the snuffers too near or too distant. You cannot form any estimation of the actual distance. But if you open the other eye, the charm is broken: or if, without opening the other eye, the man is proken: or if, without opening the other eye, the charm is broken: or if, without opening the other eye, the charm is broken: or if, without opening the other eye, the charm is broken: or if, without opening the other eye, the charm is broken: or if, without opening the other eye, the charm is broken: or if, without opening the other eye, the charm is broken: or if, without opening the other eye, the charm is broken: or if, without opening the other eye, the charm is broken: or if, without opening the other eye, the charm is broken: or if, without opening the other eye, the charm is broken or in the order.

Mr. Airy then goes on to show how it is, that "The distance of the moon is measured by Parallax

Mr. Airy then goes on to show how it is, that by aid of the two eyes a correct impression may be formed of the distance of an object by th degree of conscious exertion exercised in turning

degree of conscious exertion exercised in turning them, so as to bring the axis of each into a line with the object; and winds up by saying:—
"We feel sensibly enough when we make the experiment that the estimation of distance does depend upon this difference of direction of the two eyes is a veritable parallax; and this is what we mean by Parallax,—that it is the difference of direction of an object as seen in two different places. The two different places in the experiment which I have illustrated are the two eyes in the head; and in the very same way, the distance of the moon from the earth is to be found. The two eyes in the head; and in the very same way, the distance of the moon from the earth is to be found. The two eyes in the head will be the two observatories; and by the estimation of the difference of direction, the distance of the moon from the earth may be obtained." of the moon from the earth may be obtained.

In confirmation of our remark on the difficulty of finding better illustrations of the Newtonian astronomy than those bequeathed to us by the earlier writers on the subject, we may instance the image to which Mr. Airy briefly alludes in explanation of the aberration of light,-and which actually suggested to Dr. Bradley his brilliant and unlooked-for discovery,-perhaps of all physical discoveries founded directly on eduction of a necessary but unsuspected consequence from pre-existing known and recognized facts (for it must be remembered, that the velocity of light was discovered by Roemer somewhere about fifty years before the doctrine of aberration) the most successful and striking on record .-

striking on record.—
"He was being rowed on the Thames in a boat which happened to have a small mast with a vane on the top. At one time the boat was stationary, and he observed by the position of the vane the direction in which the wind was blowing. The men commenced pulling with their oars, and he observed at the very time they commenced pulling the vane changed its position. He asked the watermen what made the vane change its position? The men said they had often observed the same thing before, but did not pretend to explain the cause. Dr. Bradley reflected upon it,—and was led by it to the theory of the aberration of light."

Alluding to the doctrine of the earth's rotation about its axis, Mr. Airy observes:

"I dare say every person whom I see has been brought up in the belief that the earth does turn round. But I ask, if they had not been brought up in that belief, whether they would believe it now from what I am telling them. I do not think they would. Amongst all the subjects of natural philosophy presented to the human mind, there is none that staggers it so effectually as the assertion that the earth moves. We must not, then, be uncharitable towards people in the Middle Ages who did not believe it."

Again, our author observes: Again, our author observes:—

"Because persons have had this belief instilled into their minds from their earliest infancy, they may have concluded that it is necessarily and obviously true. This is a thing most dangerous,—and instances are not wanting to prove that in every branch of science absurdities have arisen from it. I may mention one which just at this moment occurs to my mind, and which influenced the mind of one of the earliest philosophers of the Royal Society of London. At the beginning of that Society, as at the beginning of most

Societies, although some care might have been takes the no absurdities should creep in, it was difficult to avoid the entirely. And in a paper which was intended to prove the truth of the Copernican theory, for which pure the writer (I do not remember why) thought it necessary is prove that the stars are at tolerably equal discovering the provest of the star are at tolerably equal discovering the following assumption: 'Now, we all know that hell is a the centre of the earth.' It seems perfectly abund at the present time that anyhody should start with a proposinilise that to work out a physical theory. Yet, it is squally absurd to assume at once that the earth is in motion; and for that reason I have been anxious to convey to you the evidence by which it is proved generally that the earth is in motion."

This is well and truly spoken,—and suggests ome curious speculations as to the mode in which faith descends upon the masses of mankind from the authority in its origin, usually contemned or ignored, of the few and often obscure chief who seem delegated to hold in their hands the keys of the fixed beliefs of their age. Mental and moral, like social, authority appears to have an inevitable tendency, by a more or less devious course, to concentrate itself in the hands of a governing few. We should like to lay a case before an average representative of the mind of Cheapside or Capel Court, to obtain his candid opinion as to the truth of the Copernican theory. We think it likely that he would profess to believe as implicitly in the Copernican theory as in the columns of his ledger, and that he would almost as soon expect the Bank of England to stop pay ment as the earth to stop moving. Yet, he would be unable, probably, to allege any even colourable reason for preferring the Copernican to the Ptolemaic or Tycho-Brahian systems,—or for believing in Sir Isaac Newton rather than in the late Sir Richard Phillips. The secret of "stable public opinion" lies in each man recognizing his own inmediate superior in judgment or taste, -he his next superior,—and so on from one to the other, in a kind of feudal chain of authority extending from the minds that think and judge to those zoophytelike organizations appointed to receive their aliment from without, but incapable of the spectaneous activity necessary for originating any element of opinion or belief.

We will conclude with a brief outline of the plan which Mr. Airy has marked out for himself in these discourses

In the first lecture, the phenomena of the apparent motions of the celestial vault and its starry tenants are pourtrayed with the skill and agour of a master hand.—In the second lecture, the dimensions, figure, and rotatory motion of the Earth, and the observations and methods by which these are established, are satisfactorily made out. —In the third lecture, the apparent motions of the planets are considered,—the Ptolemaic and other theories are compared, -and the arguments in sup port of the received Copernican theory are fairly and forcibly stated .- In the fourth lecture, our auth rises from the task of mere astronomical description, and enters into a consideration of the laws of universal gravity and of the forces resulting there from by which the planetary movements are regu-lated and determined. The latter part of this lecture is devoted to an explanation of the practical methods of ascertaining the absolute distances of the moon and sun from the earth,—and closes with detailed explanation of the manner in which observations on the transit of Venus across the sun's disc have been applied to obtain an accurate de-termination of the latter. We think that few who are not previously conversant with the laws of geometrical connexion would be capable of giving the fixed attention necessary, even with the adva-tage of deliberate perusal, for the full compre-hension of this delicate and refined method; and those so conversant would scarcely need the aid of arithmetical illustration. This remarkwhich may be extended to the account attempted, further on, of Cavendish's experiment, and is some other passages—will apply with still great force to lectures orally delivered. Mr. Airy hims ems to have felt some misgivings as to the result of this well-meant but perhaps not altogether so cessful experiment.—The fifth lecture treats of the nature and cause of the irregularities in the observed places of the celestial bodies produced by the motion of the earth's axis (not very unlike the

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precession and nutation,—and of those produced by the aberration of light, which we have already aluded to; and gives a view of the successive steps by which we can arrive at a knowledge of the distances even of certain of the fixed stars,— which may be best summed up in the author's

which may be best summed up in the author's own words:—
"In closing this account of the method of measuring the distance of the stars, I will only remind you that I have released my pledge of showing how the distance of the stars in measured by means of a yard measure,—and I will krifty recapitulate the principal steps. By means of a yard measure a base line in a survey was measured; from this, by the triangulations and computations of a survey, an arc of meridian on the earth was measured; from this, with projet observations with the zenith-sector—the surveys being also repeated on different parts of the earth,—the earth's form and dimensions were ascertained; from these and a previous independent knowledge of the proportions of the distances of the earth and other planets from the sun, observations leading to the parallax of the stars, the distance of the stars is determined. And every stop in the process can be distinctly referred to its basis, that is, the yard measure.

It must surely be a strong yard that can bear without breaking this immense superstructure of

facts raised upon it.

The sixth and concluding lecture our author derotes to a consideration of the leading con-squences of the law of gravitation as evinced in the mutual disturbances of the planets, the ascertained laws of precession and nutation, and the aderful concordance between those numbers wonderful concordance between those numbers which express the relative times at the equator and at the poles of a pendulum of the same length beating its oscillations, the relative lengths of the earth's polar and equatoreal axes, and the square of the linear movement of any specified point near the earth's surface, as compared with the space through which the earth's attraction would draw it during the same short interval of time. This concordance-(which Clairaut was the first to show was a necessary consequence to be anticipated from the law of gravity, and by aid of which any one of these numbers can be derived by an arithmetical rule from the other two, without knowing anything about the different gradations of density in the interior of the earth) is completely borne out by the actual numbers which, if not precisely obtained by direct observations and experiments, are at least immediately deducible from them by inferences of the most direct and simple kind.

The author concludes with pointing out the seveal steps by which another great but matter-of-fact problem may be worked out, which forms a natual pendant to the conclusions deduced from the five preceding lectures. Their aim and object was to demonstrate how the yard rule could be applied to measure the dimensions and distances of the earth, moon, sun, planets and certain of the near-est fixed stars. In this crowning part of his labours our author shows how the Earth, the Sun, Saturn, Jupiter, and the other planets, the Moon, and Jupiter's satellites may, one after another, be possed in the scales of the astronomer, and their weight, reckoned in pounds avoirdupois, more or

accurately determined. we have said enough to satisfy our readers that matter suggestive of deep thought and lofty contemplation abounds in the pages before us:—which alike for the motives in which they originated and for the spirit which has guided the performance, form an honourable addition to the literature of Science.

PINE ARTS

BRITISH INSTITUTION. Exhibition of Modern Pictures.

England, a Day in the Country (No. 222), the reduction of the combined talents of Messrs. Cresproduction of the combined talents of incessor of the wick and Ansdell, is the fitting title to one of the most national products of the painter's art that we have seen for some time. The new Academician as never applied his distinctive characteristics to amore successful result than in this picture. Its ents are few. An old mill, surmounting a picthrough and undulating road, forms the most ele-ted object; and in front are labourers reposing during the mid-day meal. Their suspended toils are expressed by the attendant team and plough; and

circulatory and titubating motion of that of a through one of those good English distances that are common spinning-top), known by the names of dotted with comesteads meanders a rivulet, seen naccession and nutation,—and of those produced at intervals and bounded by graceful forms of hill by the aberration of light, which we have already on the horizon. Such are the features of which this artist has composed one of the greatest successes of his day in the pastoral class. Truth, feeling, and graceful execution are pronounced here with more than his accustomed force. The sentiment of the scene is greatly aided by the address with which Mr. Ansdell has contributed the human and animal forms. We remember few instances of such congeniality of view between two painters as is here expressed. One mind seems to have designed the whole—one hand to have executed the parts. Mr. Ansdell has in his share of this work justified Mr. Ansdell has in his share of this work justified our formerly expressed belief that on a smaller scale he would find a more appropriate ground for the expression of his powers. This specimen leads us to hope that we may often find him dealing with scenes of agricultural life. Mr. Creswick's other picture Glenfinlas (2) is a charming little present-

"Moneira's sullen brook, Which murmurs through that lonely wood."

Although the votaries of landscape here are "legion,"—the distinguished ones among them are so few that we can ill allow for the eccentricities of genius or for mistakes made by any of these in the selection of unworthy matter. Mr. Linnell is too important a contributor to escape without censure for his work which figures under the denomination of Chips (167). It presents an uninteresting scene, wherein several figures are in the act of gathering stray pieces struck off by the woodman's axe for their hearths. Such combinations as we have here, however Such combinations as we have here, however scientific, can never compensate for disregard of form or of coherence of parts. As a mere model sketch for future elaboration, this picture might be accepted. The Farm, Evening, (29) by the same artist is, on the contrary, a very gem—an exquisite example of Mr. Linnell's contemplative art.

Mr. Redgrave's Ruined Hermitage (234) is conspicuous for its truth-telling, and for excessive care in the means employed. There is a con-scientiousness about the work as healthy as it is rare, now when the fashion is to dispense with delicacies of detail and to blot down masses of ill-

assorted lights and colours.

Mr. Roberts sustains his reputation in the Interior View of the Portico of the Temple of Osiris at Philae in Nubia (62). The still vivid character of the decoration of this temple-a fact confirmed by the testimony of many modern travellers-is owing to its timony or many modern travellers—is owing to its having been for so many centuries excluded from the influences of atmospheric air,—or, perhaps, to some unknown superior process in the composition of pigment. This picture is a good example of the dexterity and neatness with which Mr. Roberts puts in interesting details.

No one appeared our nainters eatches more truth.

No one amongst our painters catches more truthfully the aspect of Venetian buildings than Mr. Linton. Of this we have a good example in Il Rio del Carmine (314). This picture combines plain, honest fact with tints for which our own observation vouches, and treatment which affects neither the architectural explicitness of Canaletto on the one hand nor the loose and free touch of Guardi on the other. The view shows one of those nooks on which the visitor comes who explores in his hired gondola the recesses of the sea-girt city. Mr. Holland's version of the same locality shows

how the same objects may be seen with diverse feelings. The Colleoni Monumento (112) exhibits a rich combination of tints. To the fastidious, and to those who exact in an architectural combination correctness of drawing in the details—who believe that the proportion of a capital, a cornice, or other member is essential to the true description of the structure of which it is a constituent— this presentment of a well-known Venetian monument will be unsatisfactory. Architecture is an exact science, that will not be trifled with. No half measures, no compromise will serve the purpose.

A mere hint,—or if more, the drawing must be scrupulously faithful.

Of a different order of subject is Mr. E. A. Goodall's Cathedral Porch (6)—vigorously handled, with a selection of effect assorting well with the

time and place.-Mr. Wingfield's Cartoon Gallery at Hamphon Court (498) sustains the interest of his subject. He has given great care to the drawing of its parts; transferring to his canvas in very miniature proportions copies of these most perfect works of the great Raffaelle. The group of statesmen who form the living occupants of the chamber give an added interest of a different kind to this very remarkable picture of its class. Of the class historic, as has been before observed,

there are here few examples. Amongst them may be noticed Mr. H. O'Neil's Rachel (137)—not as an instance of success, but as marking the unde-fined and erratic course in which an able artist permits himself to move.—Early Piety (213) is a good study for a devotional head, by Mr. F. Pickering.—The Sea Cave (235) is the title attached by Mr. Frost to his graceful academic study illustrating one of Mr. Doubleday's sonnets. Mr. Frost has yet to acquire luxuriance of colour,—and his success would be enhanced by a dash of energy. An examination of the treatments of Titian would suggest to him greater variety as well in surface as in tint. His scrupulousness denies a genial glow to his creations. Refinement and delicacy of colour have tendencies to merge into the vague or the insipid.—Mr. Frost is too able an artist to be allowed to pass without this hint. Mr. Brocky, on the other hand, has no deficiency of colour or of variety of tints; but then his correctof colour or of variety of tints; but then his correctness may be questioned—as well as the taste of his composition. Charity (228) is involved in its means of expression. The figures interlaced make their own revelations perplexing. Cupid (268), well coloured, is also defective in pose and in drawing. A transparency suggestion for the coming Exhibition of all Nations is presented to us in the allegorical picture of The Sisters, Britannia, Caledonia, and Hibernia, adorning the World with the Wreath of Civilization (276). There are individual parts in this work worthy of a better subject; but they of Civilization (276). There are individual parts in this work worthy of a better subject; but they are vulgarized by the trite associations made familiar in illuminated pictures at the conclusion of

If M. A. Colin has not perfectly succeeded in his study of Columbus (320), he has caught the spirit of the lines which form his epigraph:—

"alone unchanged,
Calmly beneath the great commander ranged,
Thoughtful and sad."

There is a romantic depth of feeling in the conception-in the design of the background, and of the accessories, skill. As is common with artists of the French school, the native physiognomy is here substituted for that of the Genoese explorer. On Mr. G. E. Hicks's Easter Controversy (346) it is impossible to be silent. A picture full of talent, the result of much time and thinking, is here so placed as to clude the eye, while some of the most discreditable landscapes obtrude themselves in the best places. Mr. Hicks's merits, if he steadily pursue his course and choose a better theme than religious. controversy, will no doubt find acknowledgment elsewhere than here.

Of Mr. Martin's Arthur and Ægle in the Happ Valley (398) it is only necessary to observe that it has his customary mode of arrangement, with the usual preternatural effects and wild combination of elements. Mr. Martin is at least to be admired for his striking independence of character. In Mr. W. J. Grant's Infant Moses (492) there is a marked advance. The artist shows improved freedom of hand, greater resource in the composition of materials, and more richness of colour. This creditable performance might well have taken the place of an performance might well have taken the place of an uninteresting green lane, a picture of a mantling pool, or some such platitude. Mr. Grant would do better, perhaps, by grappling with some subject from the early history of his own country than in subjecting himself to the difficulty of avoiding coincidence when he gets on ground already occupied by some of the mightiest of Italian minds. His victure does not successful program. But the difficulty of the program of the mightiest of the mightiest of the program of the mightiest of the mightie

by some of the mightiest of Italian minds. His picture does not suggest plagiarism—but the difficulty which the artist has had in escaping it.

Before turning to figure subjects of a more homely cast, we are induced to notice Art and Nature (54), by Mr. T. Earl,—not because of any very remarkable artistic power displayed in it, but as it is made a means of satire on one of the ab-

surdities of the day. A Skye terrier is taking offence at a mis-shapen dog of China ware, such as may be seen on the mantel-piece of the retired Indian trader or in the shop window of the curiosity vender. The living dog spurns at the artlibel on his class. The seene takes place in a studio—against the wall of which leans a canvas showing a part of that carpenter's shop which last season gave such offence alike to the pious and to the painter. The conceit is but a poor one,—unworthy of an artist who can do better things.

In the class of domestic pictures, Mr. F. Goodall is conspiucous in a little work, The Grace (25). This is a very excellent composition;—in truthfulness an improvement on Mr. Goodall's ordinary treatments, and generally less marked by manner. It is one of the best specimens of this artist, both for sentiment and for character.—There is considerable power in Mr. F. Tayler's Children feeding a tame Eagle, Highlands of Scotland (50). Mr. Tayler is evidently gaining more freedom with the oil material which he has recently adopted—Mr. Gilbert goes again to the page of Cervantes. The Governor of Baraturia (73) figures with the mock dignity and sentimentalism due to the personage. Improved resource in Art and less exaggeration of character than usual mark this artist's advance.

The Rabbit Fancier (94), by Mr. J. F. Herring, is a well-painted combination of details, laboured even to hardness.—There is a charming little study of a rustic boy (118), by Mr. H. Le Jeune, which has no title;—and a group of Cottage Children (119), by Miss E. Goodall, is of much merit.—There are over each other two little pictures, one entitled The Fisherman's Daughter (186), by Mr. F. J. Wyburd,—the other A Tigf (188), by Mr. H. T. Wells. Both these are evidently taken from the same individual as she sat in her costume in the studio of a rustic academy:—the character, the position, and the costume are identical,—the other accompaniments somewhat different.—There is a good study of A Fish Girl (298), by Mr. H. J. Pidding, not to be overlooked.—The Finding of Moses (304) includes no discovery of Mr. E. P. Owens's qualifications for his task.

A small study of female character, entitled Blanche (369),—a girl adjusting her hair,—by Mr. Frank Stone, had nearly escaped us. It is one of the most prettily-designed things that we have seen from his hand for many a day. The Rendezvous — "He's coming" (486), by Mr. T. Brooks, is a subject which the artist has looked at through Mr. Frith's medium. What is excellent in it may be traced to the latter artist.—Poor Mariners (77), by Mr. T. Danby, has excellence which cannot be passed over. It represents a party of shipwrecked sailors who, huddled together on a ledge of rock, see the sun set behind their ruined bark. The gorgeous hues of the departing day mock the misery of the forlorn men. These things are set before us with a vigour that recalls not slightly the force and brilliancy of a similar scene from the hand of his eminent relative—the 'Sunset at Sea, after a Storm,' with figures on a raft,—once the pride of the Lawrence collection.

There remain to be noticed, Entrance of the Burry River, from Penclaud, South Wales (7), by Mr. A. Vickers,—a very truthful little work; A Quiet Place (11), of the same character, by Mr. G. E. Hering; a good Study of a Gypsy Girl (35), by Mr. W. R. Waters; La Piazza d Erbe, Verona (51), picturesquely treated by Mr. W. Callow; Clifton Grove, on the Trent (61), by Mr. H. Dawson,—Turner-ish in its effect; Port Glasgow, on the Clyde (67),—a Stanfield-like treatment, by Mr. W. A. Knell; a capital little view on the Y, of a Dutch Saw-Mill, Zaardam in the Distance (101), by Mr. Edward Cooke; another little view On the Llquy, North Wales (120), by Mr. Sidney Percy; Early Moonlight (before daylight is entirely gone) on the old Floating Harbowr, Bristol, after cutting a Vessel out of Ice (142),—one of Mr. C. Branwhite's elever studies; one of Mr. Jutsum's ready versions, Limestone Quarries, near Combe Martin, North Devon (146),—and another of A Moorland Stream (172), with some elegantly formed trees. The

facility in both these last borders on flippancy; they carry all their art on the surface. mention also Mr. Tennant's atmospherically treated incident Weighing a Buoy-River Fog clearing off (161); a very effective little study of the Forest of Arden (176); Mr. A. Clint's La Rocca, St. Ouen Bay, Jersey (182); Fishing Lugger in a Fresh Breeze (499), by Mr. J. Wilson, jun.;—and Mr. C. T. Dodd's view of Rusthall Common, looking into Sussex (265). A very inferior view of North-wick Park from the adjacent Meadows, Worcester-shire (267) is from the pencil of Mr. A. W. Williams. It is marked by haste and negligence.—A good picture of A River side Farm (294), by Mr. Sidney Percy; an excellent Heath Scene (325) from the skilful pencil of Mr. J. Stark; a good view of A Salmon Weir on the Lyn, North Devon (335), by Mr. J. Middleton; An Old Windmill—Evening (334), one of Mr. C. Branwhite's clever frost scenes; Saw-Mill, near Kingston, Canada West. (417), Creswick-like in its feeling, by Mr. Gilling Halle well; Mr. G. E. Hering's Bay of Brodick, Isle of Arran, looking on the Coast of Ayr (447), and Mr. C. Bentley's On the Medway, Sheerness in the distance (454) all deserve a word. There are two pictures by Miss Jessie Macleod of much merit. The Scene from the Vicar of Wakefield (423) and a Village School—Arrival of a Poor Irish Scholar (8), suggested by a tale of Mrs. S. C. Hall's, are good adings, and highly creditable to the talents of a lady whose etchings, if we mistake not, we have had on a former occasion reason to notice favourably.
—Mr. G. Ferreira's Avenue, Ugbrook Park, Seat of Lord Clifford (453) is the respectable production of an amateur; and Mr. George Stanfield's Pont y pair, Bettws y Coed, North Wales (487) displays management worthy of a more experienced hand.

THE PROCESS OF "DEVELOPEMENT" IN

PHOTOGRAPHY. ONE of the objections which apply to the present methods of practising the beautiful art of Photography on plates, glass, porcelain, and paper, is, the necessity of the "developement," as it is technically in the control of the con nically called, of the latent picture. Setting aside the risks of spoiling, and the time consumed in the developing part of the photographic process, it were surely a thing to be desired that the picture should be perfect in all respects immediately on its removal from the camera, -and that on opening the draw frame all that would be necessary would be simply the removal of the sensitive coating. That photography on the ordinary Talbotype and Daguerreotype principles is far from such a result since in both these methods developement by the solutions of silver and by the mercurial vapour is essential to the full appearance of the picture, is familiar to every amateur in the art. In one of the varietics of Mr. Talbot's process, the necessity for developing the picture is not always necessary; but it is not to be denied that perfect pictures on the method originally suggested by him, or in any of its numerous modifications, are only to be readily obtained by developement,-a process generally implying the use of hot water or steam, and the application of a solution of aceto-nitrate of silver to the material on which the impression is received. In some, also, of the early photographic experi-ments with the chloride of silver, and in a variety of processes suggested by Sir J. Herschel and Mr. Hunt, the pictures (in these instances chiefly on paper) were obtained without subsequent developement. But the enormous amount of time consumed in these processes caused the whole to be discontinued immediately that Mr. Talbot's discoveries revealing the curious facts of a latent impression being made on prepared paper, and of the possibility of its further development by fresh applications of washes, were published. One of the claims in this gentleman's patent is, for the developement of pictures impressed in the camera by the application of liquids: and it is a sufficiently strong indication of the peculiar principles of the art of photography on paper, that this claim is the chief remaining guard over the patent,-that is to say, that hitherto no simple and expeditious photographic process as before and hereinafter excepted—has been discovered by means of which pictures can be obtained that do not require to be "brought out."

In what peculiar chemical or molecular state to sensitive particles on paper or other materials as when impressed by the rays of light, while at the same time the sheet appears perfectly blank, is not ascertained. They may possibly be in that state of which chemistry presents many instances—state of disturbed affinity, awaiting only an existing cause to undergo complete decomposition—a change attended with the almost magical production of the photographic picture. As I am quit unacquainted with any practicable process on plates (Daguerreotype) by which developement can be done away with,—and as from the nature of the art it appears impossible that such should be discovered,—I shall confine attention exclusively in processes on paper.

At a meeting of the British Association some years ago, Dr. Woods described a process discovered by him by which the necessity for developing the photographic picture was removed. process was called the Catalisotype. It is thus practised .- Paper is first washed with acidulated vater, then with syrup of the ioduret of iron, and lastly with a very dilute solution of nitrate of silver. The paper exposed in the camera receives the impression; and being set aside in the dark, in a little while the picture reveals itself in a remarkable manner without any assistance from the photographer. Mr. Mayall, who was highly successful with this process, obtained a number of charming pictures by its means. But in his experience, he has informed me, and in my own, which has ne nas informed me, and in my own, which has been considerable and persevering, the difficulty of obtaining paper suited for the process renden the practice of it very unsatisfactory and disappoint-ing. The paper is, however, extraordinarily sen-sitive and the team of the render sitive, and the tone of the negative pictures produced is good.

Having occasion to apply the art of photography to some interesting geological examinations, and being unwilling to employ the process of Mr. Tal-bot, I succeeded at length in obtaining pictures by a new agent—the proto-nitrate of iron; and they, like those of Dr. Woods, did not require developement. My process is as follows.-I um iodized paper, prepared in the usual manner, selecting those sheets the paper of which is oldest and which are thinnest and closest in texture. The surface of this paper is then washed consecutively with a weak solution of proto-nitrate of iron and of nitrate of silver. The proportions of each need not be exact; but perhaps the best are 25 grains of nitrate of silver to the same of water, and about 6 grains of the proto-nitrated iron in the same quantity. On being slightly driel with bibulous paper, it is ready for the camera, and must be used soon. I have also used the solutions must be used soon. I have also used the solution in mixture; but, like the gallo-nitrate of Talbot the fluid decomposes in a few minutes. The paper is extremely sensitive :- an exposure of ten or if teen seconds being sufficient. On removal, the sheet is generally white, -but the outlines of a picture soon appear, and in a short time the whole is developed. It is advisable on the full developement of the picture to plunge it into a dish of cold water. The proto-nitrate of iron may be easily made by pouring dilute cold nitric acid over sulphuret of iron, filtering, and heating to expel any sulphureted hydrogen present. This paper does not asset unless used damp, and freshly prepared; and I question whether many of your readers will be disposed to do as I did,—take a geological ramble over the rocks of the Channel Islands, with a camera under one arm, and a portable dark tent, in which

I prepared the paper on the spot, under the other.

I invite the attention of photographers to this compound of iron—the proto-nitrate,—believing a possible that much may ultimately be done with it. I regret that I have not had leisure to perfect the manipulation, so as to offer an unobjectionable method of using it. But good may be effected simply by drawing the notice of photographers to a material as yet unknown as a photographers to a material as yet unknown as a photographic substance is their art. The chemist who reflects on Dr. Wood process will immediately perceive that in that, the proto-nitrate of iron, obtained by the decomposition of the nitrate of silver. Had as Mr. Hunt adopted the term, the processes in que

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ss on plates ent can be tion, which differ from all others, might have been named the Ferrotype. The present period of the year may seem inappropriate for matters photographical; but I am anxious that the paper-photography of England may receive a due illustration in all its varieties at the forthcoming Exhibition,—and may present as favourable an evidence of the progress of that art in our country, where it is our boast that perfect photography has had its birth, as doubtless the exquisite Daguerreotypes of our neighbours will of their success in that department of photography in France.

ment of photography in France.

I may add, that in the recent photographic process in which pyro-gallic acid is employed, developement is not necessary. But the material is infinitely too energetic; and unless such an apparatus be used as is employed by its inventor, I doubt, so far as my own experience goes, the practicability for any general purposes of this method. Had not the pages of the Athencum been largely availed of by photographers, I should have hesitated at the length of this letter.—I am, &c.

ROBERT ELLIS.

FINE-ART GOSSIP .- The execution of the Peel statue for the town of Bury, in Lancashire,—perhaps after the metropolitan monuments the most interesting of all the works which are to convey to poste rity the expression of a nation's admiration and regret, because of the intimate connexion between the family of the great statesman and this northern community—has been intrusted for execution to Mr. Baily, the Academician. Now that the committee have made their selection, we may say-what we would not say before—that we have seen the fine work, in model, on which their choice has fallen. The modern costume has here been adapted with extraordinary success to the demands of sculpture art. The difficulty which has driven the portraitsculptor so long into allegory, or into travesty of some kind, has in this case been completely overcome; and the deceased statesman will be handed down to future times such as he lived and moved in his own,-his essential greatness being presented with its ordinary outward incidents. The practice which represents our English statesmen in some fictitious character ignores the very greatness it is employed to illustrate, by borrowing a foreign greatness for its disguise. The future men of Bury will by the help of Art see Sir Robert Peel in their streets exactly as the men of our day saw him in the House of Commons. There is much to admire in Mr. Charles Mar-

shall's new dioramic illustrations of the 'Great Routes of Europe,'—opened this week in the Concert Room of Her Majesty's Theatre. Some of the principal cities and natural objects betwixt Hamugh and Constantinople—betwixt Rome and the Alps-and the picturesque points of the Rhinehave been painted with more than Mr. Marshall's usual care and spirit. His practice at Her Majesty's Theatre, where the inconvenient shallowness of the stage must be disguised by artifices in perspective, may have led him to place his horizon lines too high. An objection might be taken, too, to a certain pettiness of treatment in some of his architectural subjects. But when these questions have been raised, there is yet enough left for Admiration and attraction:—in short, this is a very good Exhibition.—The sight of Her Majesty's Concert Room as arranged for this diorama revived in us an old idea worth putting forward :namely, that a pretty small theatre, perfectly fit for such operas as the English are at present capable of producing, might be there made at comparatively trifling expense. With all the appliances of the greater establishment at hand, in the shape of properties, adaptable scenery, &c., it seems a pity that the experiment should not be tried, since we cannot help fancying that such an entertainment for early winter might thrive far better than an amorphous scheme like that of the National Concerts, of unsatisfactory memory.—But the above man "aside" to the matter in hand, which was to commend Mr. Marshall's Exhibition.

It augurs well for the Architectural Exhibition this year that instead of being, as heretofore, limited to the junior body which had the merit of originating it, viz. the Architectural Association—

the management has been undertaken by a committee of gentlemen possessing greater experience and of higher standing in the profession, who show themselves anxious to have English talent in their own branch of art worthily represented in the eyes of the numerous foreigners about to visit us. Let us hope they will be able to induce their professional brethren to put forth their strength on so important an occasion, and that they will pay greater regard to intrinsic quality and excellence of design than is generally done:—otherwise, it would be better that they should abstain altogether from challenging the attention of their rivals in other countries to the existing architectural ability among us. Were they to judge only by the actual buildings of recent date, foreigners—that is, such as are competent judges—might not unreasonably conclude that architectural taste and design do not flourish at all here. It is for us by means of this Exhibition to convince them of the contrary,show that it is not the talent, but the opportunity for adequately displaying it, that is wanting.— This it is that the managers of the forthcoming Architectural Exhibition have to bear strongly in mind. However ungracious it may seem, we cannot help repeating, that the former two Exhibitions were not particularly creditable. Though there were some productions of merit in them, the majority were of very indifferent quality; besides which, many of the inferior productions were hung conspicuously, while some of the best were placed where they were scarcely visible. Let us hope that the new management will consult more effectually both the interests of Art and the credit of the profession. The Exhibition is no longer to be gratuitous:—there is to be a charge for admission.

Among other of the speculations undertaken by the American publishers may be mentioned the "restoration," by Dr. Spooner, and the re-issue of 'Boydell's Illustrations of Shakspeare: '—the original plates, it is said, having been purchased for America, touched up by the gentleman named, and advertised as about to be delivered to subscribers, first in America and later in England, at the price of one dollar a plate.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY—EXETER HALL—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—W EDNESDAY next, February 26, Handel's Orratorio, 8A.Ul.. Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Dobly, Mr. Benson, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Weiss and Mr. Lawler. The Orchestra, the most extensive available in Execter Hall, will consist of tincululing sixteen. Double Basses) nearly Seven Hundred Performers.—Tickets, 3a. Reserved Sexts in Area or Gallery, 6x.; Central Area, numbered seals, 10s. 6d. each; at the Society Office, 6, in Exeter Hall, or of Mr. Bowley, 5d. Charting Uross.

Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER'S THIRD and LAST SOIRÉE of CHAMBER MUSIC will take place at the New Beethoven Rooms, 27, Queen Anne Street, Varendinis Square, on TUE-SLOPE LAND STATE OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL Mr. Lindsay Sloper will be assisted by Miss Dolby, Mr. Whitworth, Herr Molinge, and Mr. Roussellot.—Tickett, Halfa-Guinea each, may be had at the principal Music Warehouses, and of Mr. Lindsay Sloper, 7, Southwick Place, Hyde Park.

Mr. KIALLMARK has the honour to announce, that he will give THREE PERFORMANCES of CLASSICAL and MODERN PLANOFORTE MUSIC at the New Beethoven Rooms, 27, Queen Anne Street, on Monday Evening, March 3, and Monday Mornings, March 17 and 31; on which cocasions he will be assisted by Miss E. Birch, Miss Pyne, Herr Kroff, Mesars Frederick Chatterton, Molique, Baumann, Grattan Cooke, Miss Annie Pelrer, and Signor Regondi.—Subscription Tickets, for Reserved Seats, One Guinea, Single Tickets, for Reserved Seats, Half-Schines; and Shalle Tickets. The Conference of the Cooker of th

St. Martin's Hall.—There are many soprani voices which make their principal effects on the six or seven highest notes of their register, the rest having little sonority. Such are the voices of Mille. Jenny Lind, Madame Fiorentini, Madame Frezzolini, Madame Dorus-Gras, Madame Bishop. There are other organs of evener and more perfect quality throughout the entire range of their compass, the lightness and delicacy of which render them incapable of high expression,—for instance, the voices of Madame Cinti-Damoreau and Madame Sontag. A third class will include the singers who, having compass without charm or quality, such as Madame Persiani and Mrs. Sims Reeves, must and do attract by vocal science and intellectual feeling. But the powerful, even, rich soprano voice—the voice for the great songs of Handel, and for Donna Anna's recitatives, which is neither built up nor eked out, but flows freely forth, as it

were, from a full and wide fountain—is very rare. That mezzi-soprani such as Madame Pasta and Miss Kemble—that contralti (for such almost may originally have been the Garcia sisters)—can by labour work themselves up to the power of taking the part which commands the score, -is a fact speaking volumes in honour of the intrepidity of genius —but also illustrating the great scarcity noted. Since, in short, Madame Grisi appeared here in 1834, and Mdlle. Falcon's brilliant career at the Grand Opéra of Paris was disastrously arrested, we have heard nothing of the quality referred to,— the voices of Miss Birch and Madame Novello having that certain reluctance which is apt to deprive execution of such spirit as is the breath of life to music. We have almost offered heads for a lec-ture in illustrating what we mean when stating, that the voice of Mrs. Endersohn—(the Lady who appeared for the first time, on Wednesday in 'Elijah')—seems to combine the desired power, ease, evenness, beauty, and expression, in an unusual degree. Though she was obviously afraid (and the singer who is not afraid on a first night is good for little) there was neither twist nor is good for failure in intonation:—the sound towered rich, powerful, and sweet, as it should do in the Sanctus of 'Angels,' and spread itself without scream or effort in the Allegro, that comforteth,' a movement of which soprani are apt to speak ill because they fall short of the qualities required for its easy utterance. Mrs. Endersohn gave tokens of feeling for time and accent; she articulates with breadth and clearness, and in the scene of the Widow's son she displayed dramatic feeling. Beyond the fact that she has lately been studying under Sir George Smart, we know nothing of this Lady. It seems, however, unnothing of this Lady. It seems, however, unlikely but that as a singer of great concert music we should not hear more of her. The Elijah was Mr. Weiss; who delivered his text correctly,—and in places with considerable power. Miss Williams as contralto sang beautifully; her voice is now at its best. The choruses were in their most perfect order. What a point gained is it when a composer, can interest all his avenuants so comcomposer can interest all his executants so completely as Mendelssohn has done in 'Elijah,'hardly a bar of which is not susceptible of effect
of the best quality! The disdainful composers who insist on poor voices singing whatever notes they put down, whether vocal or unvocal, are not poets so much as workmen who have not learnt the use of their tools—as Pharaohs who will have bricks, albeit no straw is in the brickfield.—At Mr. Hullah's next Concert the 'Credo' from the Mass in B minor of Sebastian Bach will be produced, the second act of Gluck's 'Orfeo,' and other music.

DRURY-LANE.—The spectacle founded on MM. Scribe's and Auber's 'L'Enfant Prodigue,' and entitled 'Azaël, the Prodigal,'—to which we have already drawn attention—was produced on Wednesday. In this importation from the French stage Mr. Anderson has certainly presented to his audience one of the most elaborately gorgeous exhibitions ever placed on the boards. Unfortunately, the opportunities for fine acting are not as frequent as those for fine scenery.

Into the story of the prodigal son, as related in Scripture and shadowed forth in the drama, we need not enter in detail. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Vandenhoff was Reuben the father, Mr. Anderson Azaël the son, and Miss Vining Jephthele, the nices of the former and the betrothed of the latter. The scene opens with a tent in the Desert, surrounded with all the accessories of Eastern magnificence, female attendants in oriental costume, travellers and camels, and whatever else is proper to realize the idea of a patriarchal encampment. We are next taken to Memphis, with its Egyptian architecture and processions,—and especially its temple of Isis, the interior of which is shown with all its grandeurs and mystical rites, voluptuous and picturesque to the extreme point of tolerance. As a splendid show, this scene surpasses all examples of which we have any remembrance. The spectator is then taken back to the Desert, and to the tent of the patriarch; where the repentance of the prodigal is accepted, and the father is reconciled to his erring son.

....

All that the painted scene, the rich decoration, the appropriate costume, the brilliant dancing, and the imposing tableaux could do for the sub-ject and the piece the management has done. All All is correct, down to the most minute particular. Little of Auber's music, however, has been retained,—and that only in certain ill-sung choruses, marches and ballet-accompaniments. Nor can the meagre dialogue be held to compensate in any degree for what has been omitted. It is as a spectacle exclusively that this production has any claims to consideration. The second act, representing the secret orgies in honour of the god Apis, performed by the priests and priestesses in full temple costume, is, we have said, the crowning effort of the piece. The groupings of the dissipated and the sleeping on the steps of an immense ascending scale were rich, varied, characteristic and finely disposed. At this point of the story, Azaël is discovered in the temple, a profane spectator of its mysteries,—an offence which he is doomed to expiate. He is thrown into the Nile; from which he is ultimately fished out by a cameldriver, to whom he becomes a slave. to this, Azaël is made to save his father and his betrothed from the vengeance of the priesthood, who had destined them also to the sacrifice;—a service that justifies all the more the paternal pardon which forms the dénoûment of the drama. The final scene had, from the situation, an inherent pathos which the deficient composition could scarcely impair. Mr. Vandenhoff acted with great dignity ;-but the chief praise belongs to the subordinates, whose attention to the several groupings was diligent and most effective. The dancers come in for the next great share of praise,—and Mdlle. Victorine Legrain, as the principal danseuse, merits the highest commenda-The house was crowded, and the magnificence and completeness of the spectacle throughout excited universal admiration. But Old Drury had once a higher mission than this,-and we confess that we could enter but imperfectly into the triumph.

OLYMPIC.—This theatre has at present a peculiar destiny. From its position, both local and professional, it is fated for a while to be the arena of experiments. Mr. Bourcicault has been permitted to try on its boards an example of the kind of pieces presented to the Parisians at the Théâtre Historique. For this purpose, he has accomplished an adaptation of the French drama entitled 'L'Abbaye de Castro.' This practice of borrowing from our neighbours ought to be discountenanced. Why might not Mr. Bourcicault have written an original rather than a translated drama?

The subject of the present piece—which is entitled 'The Broken Vow,' and founded on the life of Pope Sixtus V.—is shaped to lead up to the great traditional incident of that Pontiff's life, when, finding himself elected to the papal dignity, the Cardinal Montalto threw off the appearance of decrepitude and age by which he had earned it, cast away his staff, and stood erect, a vigorous man, prepared to exercise authority during a long reign. The argument is divided into seven tableaux; which might as well have been called seven acts, since they necessitate as many interpositions of the curtain. To distinguish, how-ever, the tableaux from the acts, red curtains close in the former, and the ordinary drop-scene shuts in the latter :-- a needless and clumsy distinction. Better say at once that the drama extends to seven acts. Each of the tableaux consists of a set scene, with picturesque contrivances for entrances and exits. The action of the drama is entrances and exits. The action of the drama is not so much historical as romantic. The Cardinal Montalto, afterwards Sixtus V., is made the centre of a love tale; the principal incidents of which are presented in the form of tableaux, with enough of dialogue to interpret their meaning. This dialogue makes no attempt at either poetry or eloquence; it is, in fact, as prosaic as can well be conceived,—but is appropriate to the situation, and occasionally forcible. The first three tableaux are decidedly the most effective. The opening one introduces the spectator to the ruined aqueduct of Albano, and to a group of characters involving the

main interests of the story,—the Cardinal Montalto (Mr. Farren), Adrian (Mr. Leigh Murray), and his friend, Hugo (Mr. Henry Farren). The rough nature of the latter character, a rude Austri soldier, is very demonstratively brought out by his stage-representative. His office is, to stand by Adrian in all the perils incurred by his courtship of Bianca (Miss Louisa Howard), the daughter of the Colonna. The Colonna himself was ably represented in his pride and in his grief by Mr. Norton. We are next introduced to the Villa Colonna; whither come the lover and his friend, and make a daring demand for the hand of Bianca. But the lady is destined by her father and brother to be the bride of the Orsini; and with a startling demonstration of this determination, the first act concludes. The second act, containing the third tableau, shows the consequence of this relation of affairs. In the Abruzzi the lovers meet, and are married by a mysterious monk passing under the name of Anselmo, -of course, the Cardinal in disguise. They are pursued by the Colonna,—a contest takes place,—Hugo slays the insolent heir of that noble house, but in vain; for the lady is taken captive,—while her mother falls before the corse of her son brought in on a bier, and the curtain descends on an effective melodramatic group.

The four remaining tableaux are of a commonplace melo-dramatic order. In the convent of Ave Maria, Bianca is about to take the veil,-and, notwithstanding that she declares her previous marriage, is compelled to take it. While the ceremony is in course of celebration, her husband enters with his sturdy friend, hastens to the altar, and tears the veil from the victim's head; whereupon a complete mêlée ensues-people running distracted down the altar steps, and the old count dying of excitement. Young Adrian escapes enter into a league with Zingari in order to deliver the lady from the vengeance of the Abbess of St. Ursula. He and his friend in disguise get access to the abbey, contrive to make the guard drunk, and force their way to the crypt below the chapel. There, however, they find Bianca seemingly dead; but she awakens. The convent being alarmed, they summon their allies, the Zingari, to That terrible band rise through the apertures which they have forced; but the Abbess of St. Ursula appears, and claims her victim—not, how-ever, until Montalto has consecrated her to the Inquisition. The Cardinal then makes his own escape through the passages made by the Zingari— it being important that he should be in Rome next day, when the Pope is to be elected. The last act is taken up with the election, and with vain appeals of the Countess to Montalto to save her aughter. At length the decision of the Conclave is in his favour ;-when at once Montalto assumes the name and authority of Sixtus V., as stated in the tradition. The new Pope's first act is, of course, to see justice done to the dramatis persona:—and the curtain falls finally on

the triumph of the lovers. Such is the new drama-and new sort of drama attempted at the Olympic. Mr. Farren, it will be seen, plays the central figure; and the author having been careful to give him more to do than to say, and both in his doing and in his saying imbecility being the rule of action, the actor is fitted with a part well suited to his failing powers. Mr. Murray in the lover is ardent and chivalric,-Mrs. Murray in the Countess surprised us with the unexpected power which she threw into her sorrows, her reproaches, and her pleadings. Miss Louisa Howard acted prettily. The mise en scène was throughout most carefully attended to. But what with stage-elaborations, and the dropping of red curtains, and the unusual delays between the acts, the impression on the spectator was one of extreme tediousness. Much of this, of course, will be remedied on future evenings; but even then the success of the piece must be that of a spectacle more than of a drama.—The scenery, which is excellent, was painted by Mr. Shalders.

Sadler's Wells.—On Friday in last week the tragedy of 'Fazio' was performed for the first time this season, -when the house was crowded to

see Miss Glyn play Bianca. In the pres of this character the actress has attained to a point so high, that it cannot be passed over on the preso high, that it cannot be passed over on the passent occasion without especial notice. The rapidity with which Miss Glyn's powers have reached their full developement, and the combination of qualities which she now commands, mark her out for a greatness whose emphatic recognition need no longer be delayed.

The Bianca is a performance which recalls the greatest days of the drama. With marvalless With marvellous hysical energy and sustained mental force Mis physical energy and suspendent the rapidly succeed. Glyn works her way through the rapany succeeding situations of the play—rendered doubly trying by the process of compression which has cut it down from a five to a three act piece, and as brought all the struggle of the part too closely orgether. This process of clipping and recasting objectionable in all respects. Its arbitrary together. dealing with the relations and proportions of an author's work is a literary wrong,—by which it cannot be denied that Mr. Milman in the present instance suffers severely; and the strain on the actress's powers for want of that occasional repose which she should have found in those very suppressed passages that are necessary to the lit harmony and completeness, is one under which the highest energies would be unnecessarily en-posed to the risk of breaking down. Miss Ghn, however, triumphed over all; and, with the exception of a comparative weakness in the Trial scene, rose from point to point of the character, to a final height which, as we have said, recalls some of our fondest recollections of the drama.

The strong impression made by the passionate pleading with her scorned and detested rival for help in redeeming the life which between them they had flung away, faded before the terror and anguish of the Prison scene whose theme is the fate of the children, -before the cataleptic horror summoned by the sudden toll of the passing bell,and more than all, before the wild vengeaues which pursues Aldabella into the dancing chamber of the ducal palace, and the "method" which does all the work that remains for Bianca to do amid a most apparent "madness." All these things were touched with an intelligence, a beauty, and a power that finally establish Miss Glyn in the first rank of her profession. Greatness of thought was rendered by greatness of style.—If Miss Glyn plays Bianca again, we hope our readers will satisfy themselves that our verdict does not overstate the truth.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Musical World in Italy.

Feb. 4 THE only subject on which the Italians of Southern Italy are allowed to express their opinion freely at the present moment is, the merit of demerit of the lyric drama. Even on that subject, however, they have few novelties to amuse their politically imprisoned minds. Verdi has done nothing for the Carnival season,—Ricci and Rossi are equally silent, -whilst Pacini only promises for the future. In such a state of things, the production of a new Opera at San Carlo, by a comparatively new master, is an event of much interest in this part of the world.

A few nights since San Carlo presented its old crowded aspect of the days of Barbaja, when Bellini, Donizetti, and Rossini were writing for the crade of modern song. Nicolo di Giosa's new opera, 'Folco d'Arles,' was the object of attraction. The young composer had already written one or two harmonious trifles for minor theatres, the success of which induced him to try his powers on a tage subject. The author of the libretto is the well-known Cammarano. He has taken his subject from Victor Hugo's 'Ruy Blas,'—and has the treated it. The Countess Elfrida, Queen of Provence, is enamoured of Folco. Arthur, a grandee of the kingdom, a lover by her despise, avenges himself by making her believe that Folco is his cousin, and of most noble birth. while he is in fact one of his servants. Queen makes him a knight; and he having thus arrived, by fortune and merit, to be a comman

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22, '51 is thist, she is about to marry him, when the reposes his base origin. Folco kills Arthur and then himself. The libretto contains the and then himself. The utbretto contains the usual amount of cleverly accented verse, with perhaps a little more than the usual quantity of waddle. The singers known favourably in the musical world who executed the opera, were, the prima donna Tadolini and the baritono be Bassini. The general character of the music ition need De Bassini. The general character of the music is light, flowing and melodious. The author was the last pupil to whom Donizetti gave instructions, and much of the promise of the present opera is traceable to the maestro's inspirator. These were five or six recommendations.

sen opera is tracered to the macero s inspirations. There were five or six morceaux which sined universal applause. One of these was a Polacoa by Tadolini,—original and popular in its character,—and which, I fancy, will travel to the North. De' Bassini contributed greatly to the the North.

Description of the other favourite pieces of the opera.

He is an artist who will certainly take a high rank in London and Paris at no distant period. The opera was a decided hit; and the general opinion is that Giosa will form a valuable addition to the iring artists of the day. He possesses, all agree, originality and the faculty of pleasing;—his shool is that of Bellini and Donizetti. Tadolini is about to throw up her engagement at Naples,— why I know not. Some of the journals, as usual, are extravagant in their praises of the new opera; but the opinion of the critical in the land of critics is that in the sentimental buffo Giosa may one day approach the excellence of the 'Don Pasquale' of his sucstro.

I mentioned the promises of Pacini.—The suthor of 'Saffo,' who has already enriched Italian art with so many works, has recently completed several new musical pieces, destined to entwine fresh laurels around the brows of the great master. Besides 'Allan Cameron,' which will shortly be produced at Venice, and which has been bordy be produced at Venice, and which has been long completed, Pacini has despatched to Naples 'La Zaffira,' a serio-comic opera, melo-dramatized by A. D. Lanzieres, for the Teatro Nuovo. Up to the present time it has not been accepted by the Impresario. He is also completing 'L'Assedio d'Leyda,' a grand serious opera, to be represented we know not where. We are also awaiting from his pen 'Il Niccolò de' Lapi,' and an opera of a fantastic character entitled 'Belfagor.'

I may conclude my musical gossip by announcing from an Italian journal the publication of a new work by Rossini, suggested by the Hymn of Bacchilide. It is described as a grand work for a bass, or rather for a chorus in which a principal bass acts to the Cornel of the control as the Coryphœus of the ancients. The composition conducted with wonderful art throughout. The prelude is characterized by an indescribable delicacy and voluptuousness which is truly Greek, and which penetrates every mind through the en_-whilst the finale is remarkable for the alternations of sound, and for the harmonious echo which repeats through the long halls the songs of youth revelling in love and wine.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Our contemporaries announce, that Mr. Gye has become the sole lessee of the Royal Italian Opera.

By the programme for the coming season at Her Majesty's Theatre, it will be seen that Mr. Lamley signs all the promises made for him in the Morning Post, and last week recorded in the Athenaum. Other arrangements, too, have been mentioned by our contemporaries to which we statach small credence:—such as the appearance of Madame Ugalde for two months,—and the engagement of a German company to play on the alternate nights with the Italian performances.

We are told that a trial night of new composi-tions will be held by the Philharmonic Orchestra

early in March.
The Monday concert of the Amateur Society gave us occasion to remark that the band is better this year than it has been in foregoing seasons. The solo on the cornet-à-piston, by an amateur, was so perfect in tune, ample in tone, and true in style, as to merit being singled out—because had it been professional, it must have commanded raise.

We are informed that some of M. Gounod's compositions will be executed at the Whitsuntide Musical Festival at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Herr Rellstab writes of the Norma of Madame Castellan, which she has been playing at Berlin, as of something "truly great." The older we grow, the more intimately are we convinced that our good cousins the Germans have requisitions and sympathies with regard to acting with which English cannot keep pace.

The bust of Spontini, according to the orders of Government, is to be placed in the foper of the Grand Opéra of Paris,—where, during the last fifteen years of his life, the composer of La Vestale was totally unable to get a hearing. Nothing costs so little as honours after death! A grand commemorative performance, too, is to be given in Berlin, under the direction of M. Meyerbeer. We may exempt from the list of merely formal ovations the recent character published by M. Berlioz in the Journal des Débats, which as a vigorous piece of writing, and a warm and sincere eulogy, claims honourable mention in every periodical dealing with music and with the literature of music.

M. de Beriot's career, which ceased too soon for all who loved violin playing which is perfect in ele-gance, diamond-bright in tone, and brilliant in exe-cution, seems of late to have taken a direction more odd than admirable. He is excellent as an instructor, and brings his pupils to such a similarity, one to the other, in precision, style, and taste,—that a new Concerto by him has more than once been of late executed in Brussels by three players, in unison,—also a pianoforte Trio with all the parts doubled.—However excellent this may be as a tour de force, as a musical exhibition it must be found indefensible by all persons whose ideas in art get beyond an Apollonicon, a musical snuffbox, or a Russian horn-band. The last charm of concerto playing, even if it be a composition by a writer so delightfully mannered as M. de by a writer so defightfully mannered as M. de Beriot, is to be given only by the personality of the player. Let two persons keep as close to their author's text and style as possible, if they can do no more than enunciate his phrases and reproduce his manner, their art is, after all, comparable to photography. We doubt not that Professor Babbage by bringing steam power to bear on an unlimited number of automata could beat M de Beriot's number of automata could beat M. de Beriot's pupils by many a bow; but our salutation of such composite solo as this would be in the greeting of the melancholy Jaques. By like processes, the Logierian method of instruction deprived a large part of one generation of pianoforte players of all expression.

Mr. Storrs Willis, the brother of the well-known and pleasant "Penciller," after having studied music in Germany for some half-a-dozen years, has returned to his own country, and has published (so the American journals assure us) a collection of service music of no ordinary merit.

It is announced that Mr. Wallace has finally taken up his residence in New York. Yet another Opera-house is projected for that city on the most magnificent scale possible. Where is the world to find its singers?

His Majesty of Prussia has just given orders for the performance of the 'Hippolytus' of Euripides, translated into German by Dr. Fritzche, and with overture, interludes, choruses, and recitatives, composed by M. Adolph Schultz, of the Grand Opera of Berlin. Certainly, those who pay have a right to speak,—but the quantity of fine music limited in its uses, if not locked up, by these sort of Royal commissions, is vexatious to think of. In the four stage works by Mendelssohn there is the labour of at least an opera and a half; and what a boon, in the present state of the theatrical world, would an opera from him have been! It is a pity that patrons do not oftener reflect that their privileges are not unaccompanied by duties.-While speaking of the opera from Mendelssohn which might have been, we may as well mention that his one-act operetta, 'Son and Stranger,' mentioned in the Athenœum some months since as having been written by him more than twenty years ago for a family festival, is on the point of making its appearance, with English text, paraphrased

from the original of Herr Klingemann by Mr. Henry F. Chorley.—Meanwhile, we read in the foreign journals, that His Majesty of Prussia's ally of Austria—the young Emperor—has commissioned, by way of offering to our Queen, a collection of the national music to be found in his dominions, illustrated by drawings of costume. Such a luxurious book as this possibly it comes within the power of an Emperor only to produce; and if the task be conscientiously done, the collection, besides great beauty, may possess great value as a

That most uncomfortable of ladies, Mdlle. Rachel, who seems alike unable to remain quietly. Rachel, who seems alike unable to remain quietly in her theatre at Paris or to leave it for strange lands, has again, for about the fiftieth time, patched up her differences with the management, taken back her resignation, and once more been received as a Societaire, with the pensions and privileges thereunto appertaining.—According to the new arrangements, for a few years to come Mdlle. Rachel is still to have a leave of absence for six months; after which she will be restricted to half the time.—We do not see this protice accompanied the time.—We do not see this notice accompanied with any mention of new parts in preparation for Mdlle. Rachel.

We understand that Miss Glyn will take her first benefit at Sadler's Wells on the 11th of March: on which occasion she will appear as The Duchess of Malk and Katherine in 'The Taming of the Shrew.'

MISCELLANEA

Discovery of Important Historical Manuscripts.

—A very interesting discovery, says the New York Evening Post, according to a Chicago paper, has recently been made among the manuscripts which were saved from the pillage of the Jesuits' College in Quebec. It is well known by those familiar with the resources of early American history, that the publication of the Jesuit Relations which furnish so much of interest in regard to the discovery and early exploration of the region bordering on our northern lakes, was discontinued after the year 1672. Some were known to have been written, but the manu-scripts were supposed to be lost. The Relations from 1672 to 1679 inclusive have lately been discovered; and among them a manuscript containing a full account of the voyages of Father Marquette, and of the discovery by him of the Mississippi river. It was undoubtedly this manuscript which furnished to Thevenot the text of his publication in 1687, of to Thevenot the text of his publication in 1937, of 'The Voyages and Discoveries of Father Marquette and of the Sieur Joliet.' The latter kept a journal and drew a map of their route; but his canoe was upset in the falls of St. Louis as he was descending the St. Lawrence in sight of Montreal, and he lost them with the rest of his effects. What increases the value of the present discovery is, that the original narrative goes much more into detail than the one published by Theyengt. The motive which prompted. narrative goes much more into detail than the one published by Thevenot. The motive which prompted and the preparations which were made for the Expedition are fully described, and no difficulty is found in tracing its route. There is also among the papers an autograph journal by Marquette of his last voyage, from the 15th of October 1674 to the 6th of April 1675, a month before his singular death, which occurred on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Also a chart drawn by himself, illustrating his travels. The one annexed to Thevenot's account, above referred to, a copy of which is contained in the third volume of Bancroft's 'History of the United States,' is manifestly incorrect, as there is a variance between the route of the Jesuit as traced on his map and that detailed in his text. The manuscript chart now rescued from oblivion reconciles all discrepancies, and constitutes a most interesting historical

Reinc.

Quantification of the Predicate.—Will you permit me to address you in answer to your correspondent "J. B." [see ante, p. 173], upon the question of Mr. Bentham's claim to the discovery of the quantification of the predicate, as far as it concerns myself? The 'Outline of the Laws of Thought' will be found, I believe, to differ from former treatises upon the following points:—1. The restoration of Aristotic's view of predication, as given in the Topics (B. 1.), by which the predicate may be distributed in affirmative judgments. The consequent enlargement of the number of valid modes of syllogism in each figure; so that, in the first figure (for example) the two valid affirmative modes given in the common Logic-books are replaced by twelve. 2. The re-

jection of another view of Aristotle's, inconsistent with the former, and indeed with many parts of his writings, that syllogism and deduction are synonymous,—that we employ syllogism only when we wish to argue from the law to the particular case under it. As parts of this erroneous view, which even Mr. Neale and Dr. Whewell have retained, the doctrine of Reduction to the first as the perfect figure, and the names Major and Milor, as applied to the terms of a syllogism, were discarded. 3. An explanation of the modes of immediate Inference; with a list of them, if not complete, fuller than had previously been given. The Logic-books in common use barely hint at the possibility of any inference besides the mediate syllogism. 4. An examination of the different processes of thought usually considered as the new scheme of mood and figure. Besides Conditional and Disjunctive Syllogisms, the different processes in Induction, Analogy, and arguments from Chance were subjected to this test; and the use, often unavoidable, of dyctice syllogisms was illustrated and justified. 5. The essential difference in order of thought between subject and prodicate in a proposition, carried to its consequences. This accounts for the inconvertibility of a Particular Negative Judgment ("Some X is not Y"), justifies the rejection of the 4th figure, and establishes on new grounds the superiority of the 1st (see Laws of Thought, '2nd edit pp. 185 and 231). 6. The doctrine of the three "wholes," or rather of the three modes of interpreting each proposition, by Extension, Comprehension, and Denomination ("Laws of Thought," p. 1893. Many logicians, soizing a few examples in which one or other "whole" preiominate, have attempted to make it the exclusive foundation of Logic. But all three are virtually present; one predominate, have attempted to make it the exclusive foundation of Logic. But all three are virtually present; one predominate, have attempted to make it the exclusive foundation of Logic. But all three are virtually present; one predo "J. B.," or any other person, will correct any zeroor of mine, either in this letter or in my book, I shall be much indebted to him. To facilitate private communication, I add the address of your constant subscriber, W. Thouson. Queen's College, Oxford, Feb. 19.

Chapel, Printing Office ._ "Is there any other authority than M'Creery's 'Press' for the statement that printing offices are called chapels? Whatever may have been the case, at present the word 'chapel' is applied to the persons or companionship employed in the office, not to the office itself. Moxon, in his 'Mechanick Exercises,' vol. ii., p. 356, 4to. 1683, says:—'Every printing house is by the custom of time out of mind called a chappel; and all the workmen that belong to it are members of the chappel; and the oldest freeman is father of the chappel. I suppose the style was originally conferred upon it by the courtesie of some great churchman or men (doubtless when chappels were in more veneration than of late years they have been here in England), who, for the books of divinity that proceeded from a printing-house, gave it the reverend title of chappel."—Notes and Queries.

Graptolites in the Graywacke of the South of Scotland.—
From the communication in your last number from Prof. Bedgwick, it would appear that the discovery of graptolites in the pastoral chain of hills extending from St. Abb's Head to the Mull of Galloway was unknown to him prior to 1848. I think it due, therefore, to the memory of a native of Galloway, my late pupil, Mr. J. M'Latchie, to state that that gentleman brought to me in 1845 a portion of slate which he extracted with considerable labour, with his own hand, from the quarry at Cairnyan, at the mouth of Lochryan, Wigtonshire, and that this slate contains very fine impressions of graptolites. This specimen has been seen by hundreds, (students, men of science, and mineral dealers) has been regularly exhibited by me in my chemico-geological lectures in this University, and has constituted a prominent specimen in the museum attached to the chemical class. I have only further to add, that Sir. M'Latchie obclass. I have only further to add, that Mr. M'Latchie ob-served several other specimens, but did not succeed in extracting them entire.—I am, &c. R. D. Thomson. University of Glasgow, Feb. 17.

To Correspondents.-J. M .- A Constant Reader-An Old Subscriber-E. S. J.-R. T. C.-J. A. M.-A Constant Reader, Edinburgh-H. S .- J. L .- E. A. V .- received.

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ies of seven years' standing. e next bonus will be declared in July, 1851.

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|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| ntrance. | | Assured. | Premium, | Sum Assured |
| 94 30 93 51 43 33 | 7 ys. 1 mo. 7 1 6 11 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 9 | £ 2,000 5,000 1,000 5,000 3,000 500 5,000 | £47 1 8 133 10 10 23 2 6 233 15 0 110 10 0 14 5 5 115 12 6 | £ 237 18 4 572 8 10 113 0 4 566 13 10 307 15 4 52 11 6 556 4 9 |

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|-----------------|------------------|------|------------------------|----------------------|----|----------------------------|---|
| £5,000 | 13 yrs. 10 mths. | £683 | 6 8 | £787 10 | 0 | £6,470 16 | 8 |
| 5,000 | 1 year | | | 312 10 | 0 | 5,112 10 | 0 |
| 1,000 | 12 years | 100 | 0 0 | 157 10 | 0 | 1,257 10 | 0 |
| 1,000 | 7 years | | | 157 10 | 0 | 1,157 10 | |
| 1.000 | 1 year | | | 92 10 | 0 | 1,022 10 | 0 |
| 500 | 13 years | 50 | 0 0 | 78 15 | 0 | 628 15 | 0 |
| 500 | 4 years | 1 | ** | 45 0 | 0 | 545 0 | 0 |
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every Seven Years, commencing from the 2rd of July 188.

The following is a specimen of the Bonuses declared at the fai
septemnial investigation up to the 2nd of July 188.

| Age | Sum | PREMIT | MS PAID. | Bonns | Per-centage |
|----------------------|--------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Assured. | Assured. | Number. | Amount. | added. | Premiums Paid. |
| 15 | £3000 | 6 | £315 0 0 | £164 16 8 | £12 6 6 |
| 15 25 35 45 | 5000 2500 | 6 | 775 16 8 431 17 6 | 347 13 4 183 18 0 | 44 16 3 42 11 6 |
| 45 | 2000 | 6 | 464 0 0 | 172 6 7 | 37 2 16 |

Annual Premium required for the Assurance of £100 for the whole term of life:—

| Age. | P | rof | its. | P | rofi | is. | Age. | P | rof | ts. | Pi | of | i. |
|----------------|----|---------------|--------------|----|----------------|-------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----|--------------|-----|
| 15 20 30 | £1 | 11 13 4 | 0 10 0 | £1 | 15 19 10 | 0 3 4 | 40 50 60 | £2 4 6 | 18 0 1 | 10 9 0 | £3 | 8 10 7 | 8 7 |
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| Age when Policy was issued. | Date of Policy. | Sum Assured. | Ori Prem | | | Pre | nua miu | al m |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 30 30 40 80 | On or before 8th May. 1845. | £1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 | £19 24 31 42 66 | 6 8 10 15 11 | 8 4 0 0 | £11 14 18 24 | 2 0 2 11 | 4 9 3 7 |

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POLICIES EFFECTED ON OR BEFORE 1ST MARCH, 1851, WILL RECEIVE SIX YEARS' ADDITIONS AT THE ALLOCATION AT 1ST MARCH, 1856,

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The leading feature of the Scottish Equitable is, that the WHOLE PROFITS are allocated every THREE YEARS smooth Policy Three processes are proposed to the processes and processes and processes and processes are processed by the most other Offices, made on the original sums assured but on the mass amored and also on ALL PREVIOUS ADDITIONS, so that the Bonus of 2½ per cent. declared at 1st March last, was qual to about 2½. Isa per cent. per annum on the sums originally assorbly the earlier Policies.

The processes are processes and the processes are processes are processes are processes and the processes are processes are processes are processes are proc

| In | 1841 | | | | | | | | | £75.239 |
|----|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|
| | 1844 | | | | | | | | | 83,210 |
| | 1847 | | | | | | | | | 129.984 |
| | 1850 | | | | | | | | | 152,932 |

The effects of these additions are, First, that a Policy for 1001, dated lat of March 1832, becoming a claim before 1st Bards 1831, will receive no less than 1,4572. 16a, —being nearly surries; per cent. on the sum originally assured,—and, Scond, Serned, Policy to have been effected at the age of thirty, the annual Profiley to have been effected at the age of thirty, the annual Profiley to have been effected at the age of thirty, the annual Profiley to have been effected at the age of thirty. It is reduction thereof, the future Fremium would be 105, as 3d, only, leng about One Pound per cent. on the sum originally assured. Policies at other ages possess like advantage divided among the sample Society, the whole surplus being divided among the sample society, the whole surplus being divided among the sample society. The surplus of the sample of

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nual Premium required for an Assurance of 1001. for the
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| 30 £1 1 9 £2 3 6 | Age. | Half Premium for seven years. | Whole Premium after seven years |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | £1 1 9 | £9 3 6 |
| 40 1 9 2 2 18 4 50 2 9 6 4 5 0 | 80 | 1 9 2 | 9 18 4 |

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